

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Two Men Hold Up the
Eastbound Overland
Near Stockton.

FIRST TOOK THE ENGINE.

Compelled the Train Hands
to Open the Express-
Car.

THEY FAIL TO SECURE BOOTY.

After a Fusillade of Bullets the
Bandits Made Their Escape on
the Locomotive.

STOCKTON, March 8.—The train known as the European mail which comes through this city as Special 3, was held up near Castle Switch, about four miles from this city, at 10:20 o'clock to-night. The robbers, of whom there were three, got nothing.

The first news of the hold-up was brought to Stockton by F. L. Sedgely, a brakeman on the train. He came on the Oregon Express, which passed through Stockton shortly after the European mail and backed into Stockton from the scene of the robbery. Sedgely said:

"It was 10:20 o'clock and in the neighborhood of Castle Switch that the train came to a stop. I was in one of the rear cars and thinking it was a hold-up got off immediately. When I reached the ground I heard several shots ahead and instantly started back to flag the Oregon express, which I knew would be coming along soon. I met the express a short distance from the city limits and came back aboard it. I don't know whether the robbers got any money or not.

The express was held up a posse of officers could be found. Sheriff Cunningham was in Sacramento, and Deputy Robinson assumed charge. He was accompanied by Police Officers Carroll and Burnham and Deputy Sheriff Black.

The train pulled out a short time after midnight with the officers, who intended to get off in the neighborhood of the robbery and scour the country for the robbers. Word had already been received by the telegraph operator that the robbers after making their attempt had detached the engine and started toward Lodi on it, and had abandoned it before reaching that town.

Ful particulars of the robbery were received from Lodi by telephone after the express train had left here. The engine of the European mail rolled into Lodi at 11:05 o'clock, going very slowly, with no one aboard and registering but forty pounds of steam.

George Andrews, the engineer of a freight train that was lying there waiting for the overland to pass, got aboard and stopped her. A stick of dynamite was found on the seat in the cab and it was apparent that there had been a hold-up.

Lodi officers took the engine of the freight train and went after the train that belonged to the unmanured engine. They got back to Lodi with the train at 12:15, and it proceeded north with its own engine.

The story of the hold-up, as told by Engineer Ingles of the mail train, is as follows:

"A short distance south of Castle Switch myself and Fireman House were started by a man who crawled over the tender and, pointing a pistol at our heads, ordered us to stop the train. He was masked. I stopped the engine, and the fellow then ordered us to get off, which we did.

"Two other masked men were standing on the ground waiting to receive us. They ordered us to walk back to the express-car, which we did. After we had reached the express-car the men told me to instruct the messenger to open the door, as they had dynamite and would blow up the car if the door was not opened.

"The men threatened again to blow the car to pieces with dynamite if it was not opened, and the express messenger then complied with their demands. The men got inside, taking us with them, and ran-sacked the car.

"All the money was in the big safe and they did not try to open it. They got nothing whatever.

"After satisfying themselves that there was nothing of value outside of the safe and that had been securely locked, they jumped out of the car and went ahead to the engine again, taking us with them.

"Reaching the engine the men uncoupled it from the train, and firing some shots in the direction of the passenger-cars, to scare their occupants, I suppose, pulled the throttle and started toward Lodi.

"A brakeman was sent back to Stockton by the conductor to flag the Oregon express, which was soon to come along, and we waited until the engine came from Lodi."

A tramp, who was stealing a ride on the bridle bag, is the only person who can give a description other than general of any of the robbers. He stated at Lodi that when the train stopped he saw one of the robbers without his mask on. The fellow spoke to the tramp and told him that if he opened his head he would be amputated by surgeons.

Attempt at Suicide in Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—Patrick Kennedy attempted suicide to-day by slashing both wrists with a razor, but the instrument being dull he failed to accomplish his purpose and will probably recover. He tells a sensational story of his alleged ill-treatment at the County Hospital, and claims that after being excluded from that institution he was refused a permit to re-enter by two of the County Supervisors. He was found this afternoon in a dense growth of willows on the border of the overflow at the foot of Twelfth street and was removed to the Receiving Hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

THE ENGINEER'S STORY.

How the Three Robbers Held Up Him and His Fireman.

SACRAMENTO, March 9.—According to the story told by Engineer Ingles of the train,

when he reached Sacramento at 1:45 this morning, there were three robbers. One of them climbed over the tender. The first he knew of his presence was when his fireman tapped him on the arm and said:

"Look over there, will you?"

He looked, and a moment later had a gun at his head.

"The man had some dark knitted substance over his head for a mask," said Mr. Ingles, "with holes cut in it for his eyes. A second man climbed over the tender a moment later. They told me to stop the train, and then they made the fireman and myself get out and uncouple the express car. After that they walked up to the engine and one of the robbers said, 'Now you go ahead, we've got a gang up here and we want you to go up to them.'

"When we had gone some distance with the express-car he made me stop. The train was about a quarter of a mile back and the robbers seemed to fear no danger from that quarter.

"They made me and the fireman get out and walk to the express car. Then they ordered Messenger House to open the car. This he did, taking a shot at the robbers and then retreating to the back of the car. They tried to get the express messenger to come out. He refused and threatened to shoot them if they came to the door.

"After parleying for several minutes they gave me a dynamite stick and told me to light it and throw it into the car. I got out some matches and tried to light the fuse, but every time the wind blew my matches out.

"While I was trying to get the fuse lit I was talking to the messenger trying to get him to come out and telling him he was a fool to run the risk of getting blown to pieces and having the rest of us blown up to. He said there was no use of their coming in as there was nothing in the car.

The rest of the story has already been told."

THEY ARE DESPERATE MEN.

Pursuing Officers Will Take No Chances With the Robbers.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—Eastbound passenger train No. 3 was held up by train-robbers at 11:20 o'clock this evening a few miles west of Stockton, between that city and the town of Lodi.

The first intelligence received of the hold-up was forwarded over the wires by Conductor Wyllie of the Oregon Express, which was following close after No. 3, and was flagged by a brakeman, who told him that No. 3 was robbed. The man could furnish no particulars other than considerable shooting had taken place, but whether any one was injured or whether the robbers succeeded in obtaining any booty he was unable to state.

Conductor Wyllie immediately backed his train into Stockton and informed the authorities, who started a posse in pursuit of the robbers. As soon as the news was received at Sacramento Sheriff Cunningham and Johnson, with a posse of officers armed with double-barrel shotguns, obtained a light engine and started immediately for the scene of the robbery.

The two men who committed the deed are supposed to be the same parties who attempted to rob the same train near Sacramento last Saturday night, and upon the failure of that attempt they procured a horse and cart, robbed Schell's brewery the following evening and fled by way of the upper Stockton road.

The pursuing officers fully realize that they have desperate men to deal with, and express an intention to take no chances should they be fortunate enough to overtake the desperadoes.

SAD LOS ANGELES ACCIDENT

A RUNAWAY HORSE DASHES INTO A CROWD OF ORPHAN CHILDREN.

THREE LITTLE GIRLS RECEIVE INJURIES THAT MAY PROVE FATAL.

LOS ANGELES, March 8.—Three of the 400 little orphan girls who attended the citrus fair this afternoon upon the invitation of the managers are lying in the hospital bruised and injured, the victims of a runaway accident.

The Catholic Sisters had conducted safely their long line of small charges to the pavilion, and had started on the return trip. An electric car was waiting on Broadway for a load of passengers, and the girls were just beginning to find seats aboard when a runaway horse came tearing down the street. The animal was going at a terrific rate of speed and dragged behind him a two-wheeled cart. The crowd of children filled the street completely, and before the pedestrians on the sidewalk could give warning the horse and cart were through the line of girls.

Susie Brusville, aged seven years, was thrown high in the air and landed on the hard pavement, a heap of bruised flesh and broken bones. Leontine Teaver aged eight years, and Virginia Morillo, aged ten, were knocked down and trampled underneath the hoofs of the frightened horse, which continued its mad course down the street until it collided with the telephone post and was secured.

All of the injured children are still alive, but grave fears are entertained for the recovery of any of them. The sad accident spoiled the holiday for the orphans, and the little ones talk in mournful whispers at the asylum to-night.

The Mystery of the Legs.

LOS ANGELES, March 8.—Nothing new has developed to-day in the matter of the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Ella Hoffman. Many people are inclined to have faith in the theory that the woman's leg found in Broadway yard belonged to Mrs. Hoffman's body. Detectives, however, now claim that the theory of murder is not at all reliable, and that it is probable that the limb found was one that had been amputated by surgeons.

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Expedited Justice at Jackson.

JACKSON, March 8.—J. H. Colburn, who was convicted of robbery at Welland and sentenced to eight years in Folsom, and who was granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, was brought up last night for retrial. He was at once arraigned, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six and a half years in Folsom. He had been in prison fifteen months. He was returned to the penitentiary to-day.

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Bad Complexions.

SACRAMENTO, March 9.—According to the story told by Engineer Ingles of the train,

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

A Colusa Man Elopement With the Wife of His Brother.

THEIR PLAN WELL LAID.

After Driving to Sycamore the Recreant Pair Vanish and Leave No Clew.

THE WRATH OF THE HUSBAND.

The Mother of the Young Man Tells How All the Trouble Came About.

COLUSA, March 8.—George Woods, who lives in the suburbs of this city, eloped with the wife of his brother Thomas on Wednesday. They were last seen at Sycamore, eight miles from this town, in the evening, where all trace of them was lost.

There walked into the Farmer Hotel, located in Good's Extension, a suburb of Colusa, early on Wednesday afternoon, a young man, who rented a room for himself and wife. In a short time he returned, accompanied by a young woman whom he escorted to the room and immediately left the hotel, returning with a carriage and driver. This peculiar action aroused the curiosity of the landlord, and in reply to his question as to why the young woman had not waited in the parlor the young man informed him that his wife did not want to sit in so public a place. He paid his bill, the couple entered the hack and rode away. The man was George Woods and the woman was Thomas Woods' wife.

When the carriage had reached Powells Corner, at the town limits, where several roads diverge, Woods told the driver to halt. He then alighted and informed the driver to await his return, leaving the woman in the carriage. Woods walked to the home of his mother and changed his clothing. Then he informed her that he was going to attend a dance at Maxwell, a neighboring village, and that a party of friends were awaiting him. He bade his mother good-by and left.

Returning to the carriage, he ordered the driver to take them to Sycamore, eight miles distant, and there the couple alighted and disappeared.

It was not long after George had left that Thomas Woods came riding hurriedly into town from the Berkley ranch where he is employed and rushed excitedly to his mother's house. He asked for his wife.

His mother, astonished at the question,

answered that she had not been there that day. Then he asked for his brother George, and was informed that he had been there, but a short time before.

Thomas had learned that his wife and his brother had been seen walking into Colusa from the Berkley ranch but a few hours before, and as his mother related the circumstances of George's visit, the truth suddenly flashed into his mind. His wife had eloped with his brother. He became frantic with grief and rage, anathematized the recreant pair, and swore a mighty oath that henceforth and forever he would never again look upon his wife. He implored his mother to disown the son who had brought disgrace to them. But he made no attempt to follow the runaways, and returned to his desolate home to grieve over his misfortunes and the perfidy of his wife and brother.

The story of her alleged wrongs, as related by the young lady, is that Burroughs, who is rather a fine-looking man, with an air of prosperity and gentility, visited the southern city and made her acquaintance and a mutual attachment sprang up. In April of last year he sued for and received her promise of marriage. Soon his business called him East, and for while he wrote very loving letters to his promised bride. Presumably, however, some other fair creature crossed his path, and his letters grew more frigid. At last he requested to be released from his promise of marriage.

Marie did not want to sever the contract, but agreed to meet him in San Francisco to discuss matters. Here Burroughs secured a room and concealed witness therein. He then had a conference there with the young lady, and tried to have her make some proposition that would give him grounds for charges of blackmail. Miss Wilson says she did not take the bait and the meeting was fruitless. Burroughs' business called him about the State, never stopping more than two or three days in one town, but Marie kept to his trail. About a week ago Burroughs came to this city and commenced an engagement as auctioneer in a leading jewelry store.

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A few days later Marie and her mother came to town, and yesterday, having deplored the fickle lover repeating the suit was commenced. Miss Wilson says she does not want the money, but she does want Burroughs. Burroughs claims she wants to blackmail him.

Arizona Railroad Jubilation.

Opening of the Line That Joins Northern and Southern Sections.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., March 8.—The formal opening of the Santa Fe, Prescott, and Phoenix Railroad next week will mark an epoch in the history of Arizona.

While Salt River Valley is one of the most productive to be found anywhere, that section has been unable to find a market for its products. Northern Arizona, while only from 100 to 150 miles distant, has been compelled to purchase supplies from California and Kansas. The completion of the road brings the two sections within a few hours' communication, and Northern Arizona will join with Phoenix next week in a three days' celebration of the opening of the road. Excursions are also booked from Chicago, Denver and other cities.

INDEX RAIL RIDING INCIDENT.

Washington Miners Carry an Itinerant Preacher Out of Town.

TACOMA, Wash., March 8.—A dispatch from Index says: H. J. Jacobs, an itinerant minister, arrived here last night and announced that he was a "traveler from hades," sent to purify the town. He took charge of the Courthouse and began an address in a loud voice on immorality and gambling. He declared that Christianity was doing more harm than good. This was disputed by the miners and the wayfarer from "hades" left town on his way.

Kate was a pleasant girl to look upon. She was comely, and in my home under the kind care given her, she soon grew to be a handsome, happy and light-hearted girl. My sons were kind to her and paid her much attention. Thomas and George were especially attentive to her. Soon I came to see that both of my boys were desperately in love with the lass. I felt that the outcome of this would be trouble, and so I set about trying to mend matters. First, I talked to her of her duty to her home, but she pleaded that I should not send her away.

Then I asked her whom of my two boys, George and Thomas, she loved best. "I love George—I love him very much," said she. "But as for marrying him, I will not. He is shiftless. So I shall marry Tom, for he will take good care of me."

This manner of talk made me angry, and then and there I upbraided her. And in a short time I told her that she could stay no longer, and so sent her to Colusa on her way home, for I would have no more of her.

It was on the last night of the year 1894 that she left. Thomas followed her, and with some young friends they went to Judge J. B. Moore and asked to be married by contract. Now, Judge Moore is not a believer in this form of marriage and strongly expressed himself on the matter, ending by refusing to comply with their wishes.

Thomas was not to be discouraged, however. In a short time the party returned and Thomas produced a marriage license. Then Judge Moore made them man and wife.

All my efforts had proved futile, and when Tom came home with his bride I received them as cordially as I could in my wounded pride. Here they lived until four weeks since. During this time many things came under my notice and seeing the drift of things I told Tom one day that it were best for him to make his home elsewhere.

immediately due and payable upon assessment and shall be collected by the Assessor as provided for in this chapter.

The provision "in this chapter" is a new section, entitled section 3331, which reads as follows:

Within fifteen days after the first Monday in August of each year the Auditor of the county, or city and county, must make a careful examination of the assessors' book or books of the county, or city and county, to ascertain the amount or amounts of all taxes that should have been collected by the Assessor in pursuance of this chapter and which have not been collected. He must then state an account to the Assessor and demand from him that the amount or amounts so remaining uncollected shall be paid into the county treasury within fifteen days from the date of said demand.

The section goes on to provide a remedy if the Assessor does not comply. And this bill passed the Assembly, and is now on the special Assembly file of the Senate with a favorable recommendation from the Committee on Revenue Laws and the Committee on Judiciary. It was read for the first time.

Sheriff Whelan's scheme to secure the repeal of the fee law, which Senator Fay succeeded in having passed, has a companion piece in this proposed act in the interest of the Assessor of the City and County of San Francisco.

Senator Biggy discovered the situation of affairs to-night and will make a vigorous fight against the passage of these amended laws, which would convert the Assessor's office into a personal mint, and he will have staunch support from Senator Fay.

The discovery is the sensation in legislative circles to-night. It is the talk of the San Francisco delegation. The county government bill comes up for final passage to-morrow.

LEXOW BILL SIDETRACKED.

THE ASSEMBLY REFUSES TO DISCUSS IT AS URGENT.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—It became evident this morning that the Assembly was weary of the continual taking up of its time by those intent upon reforming San Francisco by main strength. Judge Waymire asked that the constitutional provision in regard to the consideration of bills be suspended in order that his particular Lexow bill, which is buried 464 deep on the file, might be brought to the top of the list, and passed on this afternoon at half past 3.

He immediately began to explain that he did not expect its final passage, but hoped to amend the bill so that it would be satisfactory, and began reading an elaborate essay. As the Alameda Assemblyman was clearly out of order, a half dozen members were on their feet objecting. Later, the House, at the request of the opponents of the bill, allowed him to take fifteen minutes more to finish the Judge's proposition.

When Mr. Waymire had concluded, he moved that his bill be made the special order for 3:30 o'clock to-morrow. This would require a two-thirds vote of the House. The roll was called and the proposition could only rally thirty-five friends. Among these there were but two San Franciscans. These were Isaac M. Merrill (R.) and Calvin Ewing (Pop.).

The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Ash, Barber, Bassford, Belshaw, Bledsoe, Coleman, Collins, Dale, Dodge, Ewing, Fassett, Gay, Glass, Guy, Hall, Hudson, Johnson, Jones, Kenyon, McKeyver, Merrill, Nelson, North, Osborn, Phelps, Price, Reid, Richards, Rowell, Spencer, Stansell, Tibbitts, Wade, Waymire, Weyse—35.

Noes—Bennett, Berry, Bettman, Boothby, Brusie, Butler, Coghill, Coughlin, Cutler, Davis, Devitt, Dixon, Dunbar, Dwyer, Hatfield, Holland, Laird, Leland, Lewis, McCarthy, Pendleton, Robinson, Safford, Twiss, Tomblin, Wilkinson, Zocchi, Mr. Speaker—29.

Absent or not voting—Bachman, Cargill, Dinkelspiel, Freeman, Healey, Huber, Keen, Kelsey, Llewellyn, Meads, O'Day, Powers, Staley, Swisher, Thomas, Wilkins—16.

FOR ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

CANDIDATES WHO WOULD LIKE TO SUCCEED ALLEN.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—Who will succeed Adjutant-General Allen? is the question that is causing a great amount of discussion in military circles just now. The office carries with it a salary of \$3000 a year, but the incumbent will necessarily have to spend a great portion of his time in Sacramento.

In connection with the appointment the name most frequently mentioned is that of Colonel J. J. Nunn of the Stockton Mall. He is a personal friend of the Governor, and as his partner's duties as Harbor-Commissioner will only call him to San Francisco once or twice a week, it is thought that Nunn could assist in running his paper, and still fill the position of Adjutant-General.

Colonel Chalmers Scott of San Diego is also mentioned for the position. He is one of the best known military men in the southern part of the State and should be appointed would make some radical changes in the administration of affairs in the National Guard. Colonel Scott served in the confederacy during the war.

Colonel Park Henshaw, who has his headquarters at Chico, is the only other name that has come up prominently. He is well known to the Governor and has a good fighting chance to win.

As the majority of the appointments made by Mr. Budd have been bestowed upon men from the northern part of the State, the friends of Colonel Chalmers Scott are confident that he will, as a representative of the southern counties, get the appointment.

The fight is between these three candidates, but Governor Budd says positively that he will not make a selection until after the Legislature adjourns.

The Police Commission Bill Killed.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—An attempt was made to-night to reconsider the vote by which the bill reducing the term of office of the Police Commissioners was beaten yesterday. Ewing brought the matter forward. Cutler of Yuba was primed for a searching address, but Bettman moved the previous question. This shut off debate and amendments and the House refused to reconsider the bill by the following vote:

Ayes—Ash, Bassford, Belshaw, Bennett, Berry, Bettman, Boothby, Brusie, Bulla, Butler, Cargill, Coleman, Collins, Dale, Davis, Devitt, Dixon, Dunbar, Ewing, Fassett, Gay, Hatfield, Holland, Laird, Leland, Lewis, McCarthy, Pendleton, Robinson, Safford, Twiss, Tomblin, Wilkinson, Zocchi, Mr. Speaker—37.

Noes—Barker, Bledsoe, Coghill, Cutler, Dodge, Dunbar, Ewing, Fassett, Hall, Hudson, Johnson, Jones, Keen, Meads, Nelson, North, Osborn, Price, Reid, Rowell, Rowell, Sanford, Spencer, Staley, Stansell, Wade, Waymire, Weyse, Wilkinson, Zocchi, Mr. Speaker—37.

Immediately upon the announcement of the vote Cutler demanded to be allowed to explain his vote. In doing so he indulged in a scathing arraignment of the opponents of the bill. He intended to offer three amendments, he said, giving the appointing power to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors or the Superior Judges sitting in bank, as the House chose. This, he declared, showed the question was not one of politics. It merely meant that the House wished to continue Messrs. Alford and Tobin in office.

DEFEAT OF WOMAN.

The Battle for Suffrage Has Been Fought and Lost.

M'GOWAN'S HARD FIGHT.

Killing of the Bill by Amendment to It in the Senate.

INSERTING THE WORD "MALE."

Many Ladies Were in Attendance During the Debate on the Measure.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—The battle for woman suffrage before the present Legislature has been fought and lost. After getting an enactment extending the right of elective franchise to women safely through the Assembly it was killed to-day by an amendment by Gesford (D.) of Napa inserting the word "male," and by thus specifying the sex of electors nullifying the bill so far as women voters are concerned.

When the bill came up for a third reading McGowan (R.) of Humboldt championed its passage. A large number of women were in attendance, and standing room in the lobby was at a premium. After a few speeches Gesford's amendment was adopted by a vote of 22 ayes against 13 noes.

McGowan promptly moved to reconsider. He expressed surprise at the action of the Republicans, and urged them to return to the path of duty. In the name of Garfield, of Lincoln, and other great party leaders he asked wayward Republicans to return to the fold and obey the dictates of the party platform. In honor and conscience the Senators were bound to vote for the pending bill and against the amendment.

Pedlar (R.) of Fresno spoke for the bill and Gesford and McAllister (D.) of Marin against it. Gesford called attention to the fact that McGowan, a chairman of the Judiciary Committee, had decided the bill to be unconstitutional. Gesford favored considering the matter by constitutional amendments rather than by enactment.

Gleaves (D.) of Shasta favored passing the bill and letting the Supreme Court settle its unconstitutionality.

Earl (R.) of Alameda thought woman suffrage unwise, but said he would be bound by the dictates of his party so far as to vote for an amendment to the constitution, but he declined to vote for an unconstitutional bill. To do so, he felt, he would defeat the educational qualification demanded by the popular vote at the last election.

Simpson (R.) of Pasadena, Aram (R.) of Yolo, and Withington (R.) of San Diego took the ground that no unconstitutional bill should have their vote.

Martin (D.) of Placer made a humorous talk, in the course of which he said no married man would favor suffrage for women. He hoped the vexed question was so dead it would never hear Gabriel's horn.

Matthews (D.) of Los Angeles made a vigorous speech against the bill and then McGowan again took up the cudgel for the women in an eloquent speech.

The Senate refused to reconsider the amendment by the following vote:

Ayes—Bert, Biggy, Earl, Ford, Franck, Heaves, Hart, Holloway, Hoyt, Mahoney, McGowan, Orr, Pedlar, Seymour, Shine, Smith—16.

Noes—Aram, Arms, Andrus, Beard, Burke, Denison, Dunn, Fay, Flitt, Gesford, Hender, Langford, Linder, Martin, Matthews, McAllister, Mitchell, Seawell, Shippie, Simpson, Toner, Whitehurst, Withington—23.

Excused—Voorhees—1.

Women showered McGowan's desk with elaborate floral tributes in consideration of his championship of their cause.

THE SENATE.

THE QUESTION OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT COMES UP AGAIN.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—A stirring debate took place in the Senate this morning over the question of final adjournment. It was finally decided to put the matter over until Monday.

Senator Martin made his usual protest that the sixty days contemplated by the law had expired and that it was time to go home. As the matter stands a resolution has passed the Senate to adjourn on Thursday next. This resolution may be reconsidered on Monday.

The Assembly has taken no action. There is little prospect of an end of the session before Saturday, March 16.

A wrangle followed Senator Ford's motion to call the roll backward for the placing of bills on the urgency file, and the whole subject was laid upon the table.

The report of the conference committee on the general appropriation bill was passed. Senator Seawell protested against the treatment accorded the Mendocino insane asylum, the appropriation for which was reduced from \$180,000 to \$145,000.

When the Governor's message was read advocating the consolidation of the managements of the various insane asylums under a single board, as provided for in Seymour's bill, Martin made one of his characteristic speeches. He favored an appropriation to provide cells at the asylums for most of the Senators and added that "In view of the Governor's message, our Democratic Governor have a cell by himself."

"Senator Martin is exonerated for the rest of the session," declared Senator McGowan, who occupied the chair, alluding to the Senator's announcement that the sergeant-at-arms could not keep him here. McGowan's mutual insurance bill was passed.

San Francisco will get one building from the State. Biggy withdrew his bill from the special file providing for a building for the State offices in San Francisco, as the Governor intimated that he would sign one bill carrying an appropriation for a building in San Francisco, and the affiliated colleges had the executive favor. There will be no new building provided for at Berkeley this session.

Seawell's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill fixing the hours of labor in logging camps was defeated was lost.

Sanford's bill amending the Penal Code, prohibiting able-bodied persons from banding together and gaining subsistence by alms, and directed "against the 'industrial army' movements, was passed.

The following bills were also passed: McGowan's bill authorizing the formation of county mutual insurance companies;

requiring foreign insurance companies to make a deposit with the State Treasurer; and amending public school laws.

The consideration of the Governor's message favoring a State Board of Charities was made a special order for Monday.

The report of the conference on appropriations was adopted.

THE ASSEMBLY.

THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES APPROPRIATION PASSED.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—From the country and the smaller cities, as well as San Francisco, comes the support for the bill allowing \$250,000 for a building in San Francisco to accommodate the affiliated colleges.

The roll was called and 51 ayes were given and only 19 noes. Every San Franciscan whose vote was recorded was in favor of the proposition. Just as the result was announced Bettman of San Francisco announced that he wanted to vote no, but he was too late.

The bill appropriating \$250,000 for new buildings at Berkeley then came up. It was announced that the \$250,000 was really necessary, but that under the circumstances the college would get along with only \$50,000. Some little opposition was evinced, but the bill was finally passed by a vote of 43 to 17.

The new county government bill was passed this morning in the Assembly without any discussion. It was at once transmitted to the Senate, where it was also hurried through. This disposes of one of the most important bills of the session.

The report of the free conference committee was also adopted, which puts the general appropriation bill in shape to get to the Governor. It is understood that it will receive rather harsh treatment there.

The district and State fairs will be cut with especial severity. Instead of \$236,000 being allowed for fairs, the gossip of the House has it that Governor Budd will only allow \$118,000, or just one-half.

Bruse of Sacramento succeeded in having the vote reconsidered by which the appropriation of \$10,000 for the completion of the work of the Commissioner of Public Works had been defeated.

Laugener of Yolo explained that the money was absolutely necessary if that officer was to continue his work. He explained that if the office was abolished, as was proposed by a bill now before the House, the \$10,000 would remain in the treasury. On this showing the bill was passed by a vote of 42 to 29.

The Senate amendments to the bills fixing the fees of county officers and relating to water rights were concurred in, and the bills went to the Governor.

When Reid of Trinity called up the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors this afternoon he began in a personal vein attacking the gentlemen promoting the bill and questioning their motives.

The chair tried to call Reid to order, but the member from Trinity continued. As Speaker pounded with his gavel Reid shouted that the bill was made only for the interests of the wholesale merchants of San Francisco.

Dinkelspiel called upon Reid for basing his arguments upon religious principles, and Powers completed the arraignment of the Trinity lawyer. The motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 30 to 42.

The bill to enlarge the scope of investigation of Grand Juries was passed to-night by a vote of 46 to 4. Bachman, Belshaw, Bennett, Boothby and Devine voted for. Boothby afterwards changed his vote and gave notice of intention to reconsider.

The bill fixing the highest rate of legal interest from 7 per cent to 6 was defeated by a vote of 36 ayes to 32 noes.

BOISTEROUS NIGHT SESSION.

THE ASSEMBLY BREAKS ITS RECORD IN THAT LINE.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—For general disturbance to-night's session in the Assembly beat the record.

Speaker Lynch's rulings were criticized and he grew angry. Clerk Duckworth's motives in his manner of calling the roll were questioned and he grew angry and talked back. The Assemblymen did everything but call each other names and the railroad was at the bottom of the whole row.

The bill about which the trouble was raised was that limiting stop-over privileges to what the railroad company might see fit to give. An uproar arose almost before the clerk had ceased reading the bill.

The railroad men were under better general than their opponents, and before an amendment could be offered, the previous question that was, the third reading of the bill was demanded. The other side demanded a call of the House. A roll call was taken on this and the motion lost.

Then a vote was taken as to the previous question. The result was a clean-cut division of the friends and the opponents of the Southern Pacific Company. The 133 men voting for the previous question were the men whose vote has gone with the railroad on almost every issue. The railroad was at the bottom of the whole row.

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Cattle-Thief Captured in Madera County.

FRESNO, March 8.—Hi Rapeijo last night captured Louis Pares, the leader of the band of cattle-thieves who were caught in the Cantua Canyon last week. Pares had a camp on Willow Creek in the Sierras, in Madera County, and

Hall and Meads refusing to vote for it. The bill was then sent to the printer and a session of mutual apologies ensued.

PRISON COMMITTEES REPORT.

A SUGGESTION THAT CONVICTS DO THE STATE PRINTING.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—The Committee on State Prisons reported a novel proposition yesterday. They advised that the prisoners at Folsom be taught the printer's trade; that the machinery of the State printing office be removed to the prison, and the great water-power be made use of to print the State textbooks, reports and other State works.

After the conditions of the prison and the value of the water-power it controlled had been commented upon, the report continued:

Bills have been before this committee asking that certain establishments of manufacture be erected at Folsom and operated by convict labor. Upon each we have seen fit to report unfavorably. We considered that it came in direct conflict with free labor and was against the best interests of the State. Yet we have this suggestion to offer which, though it may not meet with united approval, would without doubt be of great financial benefit to the State.

Further on in the report we will suggest the interchange of prisoners between Folsom and San Quentin with the object in view of placing the older and more hardened criminals at the latter place. This would increase the number of prisoners at Folsom. In order to give employment to these men, not only in the quarries, but at other occupations and endeavoring to make these institutions self-sustaining, we would also suggest the removal of the State printing office to Folsom.

This could not be accomplished at once. Yet the matter could be given thought and attention during the term of the coming Legislature, and appropriations for the carrying out of this could be effected.

WILL GRESHAM ACT?

Hesitates to Retaliate Against Discriminating Countries.

FLAG DUTIES IN ORDER.

Other Products May Receive the Fate of American Meats.

GENERAL TRADE IN DANGER.

Dilatory Tactics to Avoid Bringing on a Tariff War With Powerful Nations.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The State and Treasury departments now have before them the question of retaliating against countries discriminating against American meat and other products by levying 10 per cent additional duty upon goods imported from such countries. The act which grants this authority is known as the "discriminating flag law," and provides that 10 per cent additional tariff duty shall be levied and collected by the Secretary of the Treasury upon all goods imported by vessels flying the flag of the country which discriminates against American products.

No Presidential proclamation is necessary, but the Secretary of the Treasury has full power in his discretion whenever he is advised of discrimination on the part of any foreign nation. The law is mandatory that he shall collect 10 per cent additional duty on goods imported under the flag of that country.

This law, it is held, should in its intent be operative at this time against Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark, but the Secretary of State hesitates to officially notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the discrimination. It is said that he has trouble in satisfying himself that he can declare a discrimination, while the countries making it claim that it is merely a health regulation that our meats and livestock are excluded.

This same plea was made by Germany against the American hog during Mr. Blaine's time until some commercial concession was made by this country in return for the admission of hogs. Immediately consideration of the health of His Majesty's subjects was then dismissed.

The Secretary of Agriculture has informed the President and Secretary of State that no diseased meats or livestock are shipped abroad from this country; that inspection here is more thorough and complete than any foreign Government has facilities for, and that meat which Germany, France, Belgium and Denmark pronounce infected is declared by our inspectors at inland points of shipment, the port of embarkation and a foreign entry, to be perfectly free from disease. If this be true it is held that discrimination against this country is unqualified, and the Secretary of the Treasury should have no opinion in the matter, but should immediately enforce the flag law.

The question which seems to be bothering Mr. Gresham is whether he shall take the testimony of our own inspectors or the declaration of foreigners who are seeking an excuse for discrimination without involving a penalty. It is said that he is inclined to accept the technical plea of foreign Governments and take the ground that the exclusion of American products is not discrimination within the meaning of the law, and that any resentment by this country can come only through a proclamation of retaliation under the act of 1890.

It is predicted by students of our foreign commerce that discrimination against American fresh meat and livestock, if not retaliated upon at once, will be followed rapidly by discrimination against one article after another of American export, until all American products will be excluded from the countries of Europe, except England and possibly Austria. Thus far Austria has occupied only a threatening attitude, and it is believed that she, like England, instead of joining in the tariff war against America, will be inclined to take advantage of it for her own commercial profit. The danger of the situation and the probability of a very serious tariff war between this country and all continental Europe is said to be fully appreciated at the State Department. It is said that it will be with great reluctance that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham will take any steps looking to the exclusion or even restriction of foreign importations, both because the policy is to encourage importations and because it is feared that if we attempt to retaliate it might precipitate a conflict with one or several of the foreign powers.

FOR THE NAVAL MILITIA.

HOW THE RECENT APPROPRIATION IS TO BE DISTRIBUTED BY MR. HERBERT.

STATE FORCES NOT PROPERLY UNIFORMED WILL LOSE ONE-HALF OF THE ALLOTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Secretary Herbert has issued a special circular prescribing the manner of distribution of the appropriation of \$25,000 made by Congress in the naval appropriation bill for the arming and equipping of the naval militia.

Five hundred dollars of the total will be retained to provide books of instruction for distribution and the remainder of the appropriation will be allotted to the States having national militia forces in proportion of petty officers and enlisted men returned from the States. One-half of the allotment due a State will be retained in cases where the naval militia is not now properly uniformed.

The Governors of States are required to make their returns before the 15th of next April, certifying to the location of the various divisions of the militia and the number of commissioned and warrant officers, petty officers and enlisted men in the service on April 1. No person serving in the land militia, or as bandsman, or as servant in the militia will be included in the return.

THE APPROPRIATION TOO SMALL.

Sugar Bounties Can Only Be Paid at Present in Part.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury will within the next few days begin the preparation of regulations under which the appropriation of \$5,000,000 made by the last Congress as a bounty for sugar

produced in 1894 will be made. The act provides that there shall be paid on cane and beet sugar produced in 1894 a bounty at the rate of eight-tenths of one cent per pound and appropriates \$5,000,000 for this purpose.

The best data obtainable, however, indicates that the appropriation is entirely too small, and that something like \$6,120,000 would be necessary to liquidate all of the claims on a basis of eight-tenths of a cent per pound.

Louisiana, it is said, produced about 700,000,000 pounds, Florida and Texas 200,000,000 pounds, and estimating the beet-sugar production at 45,000,000 pounds, the same as the yield of 1893, giving a total of 765,000,000 pounds.

In view of the probable shortage Secretary Carlisle has decided to pro-rate the payments among all of the producers according to their yield. This would warrant a payment of about .65 of a cent per pound, instead of .8 of a cent. Under this arrangement all claims will fare alike and any scramble for precedence will be avoided.

SIBLEY'S VIEWS ON SILVER.

Has Not Been Offered the Presidency by the New Party.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—Ex-Congressman Joseph C. Sibley of Franklin, Pa., the head of the new silver party, was in the city to-day, and concerning the new party he said:

"The new silver party is more of a principle than anything else. But it is a principle that is bound to enforce recognition from the people and one that is growing in power daily. We may issue a call to arms, a call to war, and we are only carrying the Government along on a promise, not on solid realities."

When asked if he would accept the nomination of the silverites for President, he said: "It would not be wise to refuse that thing that has not been offered. I cannot tell what I will do until I see what is expected of me."

JUSTICES TAKE INTEREST.

THEY ASK QUESTIONS DURING THE ARGUMENTS ON THE INCOME TAX.

CORPORATION ATTORNEYS GIVE THEIR REASONS WHY THE LAW SHOULD NOT HOLD.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day Mr. Guthrie resumed his argument for the appellants in the income tax cases. He discussed the bearing on the fifth amendment of the constitution upon the cases and also referred to other constitutional provisions. Referring to the fifth constitutional amendment he said its provision that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law had been made for the protection of the people against undue intrusions. He contended that any law which would impose a tax on one class of people and not another was in direct contradiction of this amendment. He then returned to the discussion of the question of taxation of corporations in a different way from which individuals were taxed and said this point was of transcendent importance in the case, reasserting the property of any corporation was the property of the individuals composing it.

He asserted that if Congress was permitted to discriminate against corporations as in the income law, it would virtually have the power to nullify the right of States to create corporations. He closed with an appeal for equality in taxation.

Mr. Seward followed, also speaking on behalf of the appellants. He argued against the constitutionality of the income tax. He devoted himself to the discussion of the question as to whether the tax was a direct tax, and argued that if it was it must, under provisions of the constitution, be apportioned according to population.

Mr. Seward was discussing the question of apportionment when the Chief Justice interrupted him with the question: "Suppose there should not be a sufficient amount arising from the taxation of income of over \$4000 to meet the requirements of a given State?"

"It could be done," replied Mr. Seward, "on the basis of population, which is the only thing to be apportioned to."

Assistant Attorney-General Whitney then presented the outlines of the Government's case. He explained the difference between the two cases from New York and the one arising in the district, saying that in the Moore case the effort has been to secure an injunction against the collection of the tax, while in the other two cases the effort had been made to enjoin the payment of the tax, the first being an action against the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the two others against trust companies of which the appellants were stockholders. Mr. Moore, he said, a rich man who possessed an income exceeding \$200,000 a year, did not claim to have any property that could not be reached as a lien for the collection of the tax.

Mr. Moore had declared that this law could not apply to an unconstitutional tax, but the court had held that an unconstitutional tax was still a tax.

"How can Congress make a law compelling a man to do a thing which the constitution says he cannot?" asked Justice Field. But at the suggestion of Chief Justice Fuller that further discussion of the point was unnecessary Mr. Whitney did not attempt to reply and passed on to the Pollock case.

Mr. Whitney had not concluded when the court at 4 o'clock adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock, when, after Mr. Whitney concludes, ex-Senator Edmunds will be heard in the case, and he in turn will be followed by Attorney-General Olney.

ON THE SANTA FE SYSTEM.

Statement of Earnings of the Principal Branches.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The earnings of the Santa Fe system for the fourth week of February were \$15,074, an increase of \$19,888 over the same week of last year. The net earnings for the month to date are \$2,814,294, a decrease of \$32,489.

The earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific were, for the week, \$69,360, an increase of \$20,461; for the month to date, \$235,015, an increase of \$46,147.

The earnings of the Colorado Midland were, for the week, \$36,074, an increase of \$2834; for the month to date, \$109,032, a decrease of \$3744.

Operations Must Stop Work.

London, March 8.—Owing to the complicated dispute as to the use of machinery and other matters, the members of the National Federation of Boss Manufacturers has notified the operatives to stop work on March 16. This action affects 200,000 employees through the country.

Legislators Dying Hard.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 8.—This was the

WITHDRAWAL OF GOLD.

Treasury Officials Not Embarrassed in the Payments.

FALLING OFF OF RESERVE.

Assistant Secretary Curtis Corrects Some Erroneous Statements.

EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS.

Uncle Sam Has Plenty of Money to Pay All the Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Assistant Secretary Curtis to-day made the following statement:

In view of certain statements in the newspapers that the treasury officials are embarrassed by an alleged failure in gold deliveries under the recent contract and other assertions of a similar nature calculated to mislead and distract the public mind I wish to say that the actual withdrawals of gold from the treasury since the 1st of March, 1895, have been \$355,347, of which \$281,087 has been for the redemption of United States treasury notes and \$74,260 for the redemption of United States notes, and divided among the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco, St. Louis and Chicago. There are no more than the ordinary withdrawals which in the past have usually taken place at this time of the year. Moreover, during the same period the treasury has received considerable gold coin in exchange for various kinds of paper currency.

The apparent falling off in the gold reserve was caused by a misunderstanding in the gold reserve statement, made up from the statement sent from New York, which should not have been included in the gold reserve until the final certificates of deposit upon which bonds could be issued were delivered. The February figures quoted in some of the newspapers as withdrawn include the heavy withdrawals of the earlier part of the month before the gold purchase contract was made, and one single large item not withdrawn for export, concerning which there has been considerable newspaper comment.

The treasury officials who are charged with the responsibility of these transactions have no anxiety whatever in regard to the method which is and has been pursued by the sellers of the gold coin under the recent contract. They are satisfied to contemplate the fact that for five weeks the withdrawals of gold coin have not exceeded the normal amount, with the exception of the instance quoted above, and that exports of gold would have ever been made during that time. The fact is that fully \$9,000,000 in gold has already been deposited on the foreign account in excess of the contract requirements.

In regard to the excess of Government expenditures over receipts, it is well known the law is rapidly increasing and that up to date nothing has been received from the income tax and very little from sugar duty, both of which will be great sources of revenue in the future.

There is plenty of money in the treasury to pay the appropriations and the statement in some articles, that if the treasury had the money the passage of the enormous appropriations would lead to immediate disbursement of immense sums of money, is totally untrue. There is a question of law as to when the appropriation for the payment of sugar bounty becomes available, and until that question is settled it will be impossible to make any payment. Moreover, the claim for bounty must be adjusted before payment, since payment must be made pro rata if the appropriation is insufficient.

The total available cash in the treasury to-day amounts to \$83,371,495 over and above the \$100,000,000 allowed to cover the gold reserve, which is \$89,745,594.11. The treasury officials have no anxiety as to their ability to meet all obligations in the immediate future with ease, and are confident the expected revival of business will assure the future.

SAYERS GIVES NEW FIGURES.

HIS REVIEW OF APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE PAST CONGRESSES.

EXPENDITURES MATERIALLY CUT DOWN AND THE SALARY LIST PRUNED.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Chairman Sayers of the House Appropriations Committee has made a statement of the appropriations of the last Congress. He presented in the statement tables showing appropriations of three Congresses, as follows: Fifty-first, \$1,035,580,109; Fifty-second, \$1,027,104,527; Fifty-third, \$900,338,691.

Mr. Sayers says: "The appropriations made by the Fifty-third Congress, including permanent appropriations, show a reduction of \$46,765,856 under the appropriations made by the Fifty-second Congress and \$45,341,418 under those made in the Fifty-first Congress."

Mr. Sayers, making a comparison with last year, shows that there is a net increase of \$5,877,320.

The new public buildings authorized, including one in Chicago to cost \$4,000,000, will not exceed in cost \$5,660,000 beyond the sums appropriated therefor, while the Fifty-first Congress left to its successors more than \$8,000,000 to be appropriated for public buildings which it authorized.

Socialists, headed by Eugene Fournier, went to the Church Notre Dame at Clignancourt, insulted the preacher and came to blows with the worshippers. The police were called, and an hour passed before the riot was subdued.

Editor Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun was arrested on the indictment charging that he criminally libeled Frank B. Noyes of the Washington Star. Mr. Dana was released upon his own recognizance and his hearing set for March 18.

Colonel Edmund Rice of the Fifth United States Infantry, organizer and commander of the Columbian Guards at the World's Fair, is the most prominent candidate for superintendent of the New York police, to succeed Thomas Byrnes.

Rev. Elijah Tuller, a resident of Pirson Creek, Logan County, Va., left his home for a short walk down the creek. Pieces of his body were found scattered along the road. It is thought that he was attacked by wild beasts and torn to pieces.

The revolution begun in the north of Hayti has spread to the south. The Haytian exiles, who have been living in Jamaica, waiting for a chance to overthrow Hippolyte, are preparing to leave. Hayti's Minister of War, General Adelson Verene, has fled to San Domingo.

During the religious services at a Protestant church at Lompanz, in Bulgaria, the building was invaded by a mob of the members of the Orthodox Greek Church, who assaulted the worshippers, tore up the prayer-books and completely wrecked the interior of the church. Several Germans and Americans were seriously injured during the disturbance. The Americans are under British protection.

Slevin heard Collins quarreling with some one and thought it was his brother, Samuel Slevin. Charley took his Winchester and hurried across the hollow to the scene of the trouble, where he found Collins fighting with Frank Maxwell. He mixed in the fight and when Collins struck through his heart, as he was falling.

Slevin has not been arrested, and he is fortified with a party of friends in the mountains, where they defy the officers. A grudge existed between Collins and Slevin.

SUGAR REFINERS COMBINE.

No Further Clash Between Independent Operators and the Trust.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—It was stated to-day on good authority that the independent sugar refineries have combined with the sugar trust to maintain prices.

The fact that the sugar market has been in better condition during the past two days seems to bear out the statement that there will be no further clash between the trust and the independent operators.

Higgins Leads by Two.

Dover, Del., March 8.—One ballot was taken for United States Senator to-day resulting: Higgins 8, Addicks 6, Massey 4, Wolcott 6, Tunnel 4.

Legislators Dying Hard.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 8.—This was the

last day session of the Legislature, and was one of uproar and confusion. The Senate killed the bill to allow prize fighting. The time pieces are being turned back and the session will continue all night.

WITH HEAVY LIABILITIES.

Failure of the Central Kansas Loan and Trust Company.

RUSSELL, Kans., March 8.—The Central Kansas Loan and Trust Company made an assignment to-day for the benefit of its creditors to Charles P. Copeland. The liabilities are scheduled at \$250,906. The company, like many others, has operated extensively in Western farm loans. Its guaranteed securities are widely scattered among Eastern investors. The assets are nominally about \$400,000, but cannot be realized at this time.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Troops Being Sent From Spain to the Troubled Country.

MADRID, March 8.—The work of dispatching reinforcements to the army in Cuba is now fully under way. To-day the steamer Alfonso XIII started from Barcelona for a Cuban port, having on board two battalions of infantry. A battalion left Madrid to-day for Cadiz, where it will embark for Cuba.

A dispatch from Havana says that General Garrach yesterday defeated the rebels at Los Negros, capturing the camp and a quantity of arms. Five rebels were killed.

Handed Their Aspects.

ROME, March 8.—The semi-official Agence Stefani says: According to a dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, the French and Belgian Ministers have been handed their passports owing to their attitude on the

HARRY IS CONVICTED.

Hayward Found Guilty of the Murder of Miss Ging.

DEATH IS THE PENALTY.

Gloomy Jurors Who Only Did What Their Plain Duty Demanded.

PROTECTING THE PRISONER.

Police Prevent an Angry Mob From Doing Violence to the Doomed Man.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 8.—"In two hours I will be a free man."

Thus said Harry Hayward to-day, and in less than three hours a jury of his peers gave the lie to his words, and placed its seal upon the word "guilty."

With the same immovable stolidity with which he has watched the trial of his case, the prisoner received the verdict of the jury. There was not a shadow of a change in color, not the relaxation of a single muscle, no visible collapse or sign of any emotion; ever the same cynical and sneering indifference. According to the statutes of the State of Minnesota, only one fate can await Harry Hayward—to be hanged by the neck until he is dead. Neither the jury nor the Judge could alter the sentence, no matter how strongly inclined they might be toward leniency. For murder in the first degree the law provides only one penalty. Judge and jury alike are but the agents of the State for the execution of that law.

At the request of counsel for the defense, the pronouncing of the sentence was deferred until next Monday morning, but the verdict of the jury has made the sentence of Harry Hayward as certain as though the Judge had already announced it.

The jurymen looked stern and sad, and Hayward knew his fate before a word was spoken. No spectators were admitted. The only persons present when the verdict was handed in were police officers, two Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs and reporters, besides the Judge and the clerks. Outside, a howling, anxious mob awaited the news, and awaited it with ghoulish impatience.

When Judge Smith arrived he issued strict orders to admit no one, and the injunction was religiously observed. Kohler, the County Clerk, asked in a tremulous voice whether the jury had agreed upon a verdict, and Neil McNeil, the foreman, stood up. His face was ghastly in its color and there was not a man on the jury unaffected by the intense gravity of the situation. Timberlake's dark eyes shone like sobs from his ashen visage, and even the farmer members were visibly horrified with the stern duty devolving on them.

"We have agreed," said McNeil in a voice that was scarcely audible, and a folded piece of paper that meant life or death to the accused was handed to the clerk.

Judge Smith looked over the document first and returned it to Deputy Clerk Kohler.

"We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty," he read. Every eye was turned toward the condemned man. There was nothing in his face to indicate that he had heard a word of it. He threw his head back as the word "guilty" was pronounced, but it was only to adjust his collar-band. He did not change color by a single shade. Twice he coughed—that strange, hard, metallic cough that has been heard so often in the last few weeks. Then looking around at the crowd he raised his eyebrows inquiringly, as though to ask, "What next?"

During the polling of the jury he listened with evident interest to the answers, though what they might be could signify nothing to him. The expression on his face was one of indignation rather than any other sentiment.

Judge Smith then voiced his thanks to the jury for their labors in connection with the case. When the court announced that sentence would be deferred until Monday morning Hayward was evidently pleased. He expressed the opinion while being removed from the courtroom that the verdict was an outrage and that he was a long way from the hangman's yet.

Albert Hall, the Assistant County Attorney, received the verdict in a manner that said, as plainly as words, "I knew it." When he arose to move an immediate sentence, Hayward half laughed and then glowered at the State's lawyer in an enraged manner. He feels a keen dislike for Hall on account of certain early indications in the case, and has lost no opportunity to make this plain.

At 2:45 p. m. Hayward was taken downstairs and led back to jail under a strong police guard. In the belief that trouble might occur if the verdict exonerated Hayward, a force of determined officers had been detailed to duty at the courtroom and vicinity. An immense crowd awaited the prisoner's coming. He grinded at the mob as it pushed forward over the pavement toward him, and it is doubtful whether Harry Hayward would have regretted an opportunity to mix matters with some of the noisiest. He was taken across the street on a dog-trot with the yelling multitude at his heels.

"Good-by, Harry, old boy," cried one of the men at the top of his voice. "You're a dead duck."

"Not yet," said Hayward loud enough to be heard in a radius of twenty feet. "Not quite a dead duck yet."

Matters looked threatening for a time. The officers massed around their prisoner determinedly, and there would have been serious trouble had any effort been made to attack. The entrance to the jail was at last reached, and a side dodge sent a dozen members of the crowd flying in different directions. Whatever the demonstration may have meant it resulted in nothing. Hayward was safely lodged in his cell.

In the courtroom, after the jurors were discharged, dozens of friends crowded around the men and there was an old-fashioned reunion. No restriction remained on the jury and they were willing to tell about their deliberations from the moment of retiring. It was learned that on the first vote taken a unanimous verdict of guilty was reached. This vote was not taken until after dinner. There was not a shadow of dispute as to what the verdict should be. It took but a moment to clear the courtroom.

After announcing that sentence would be deferred until Monday morning Judge Smith left the bench. The jurymen were conducted to the clerk's office where they were paid their fees for seven weeks' ser-

CRUSHED ON A PIER.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BIG PACKET STEAMER LONGFELLOW.

SEVEN PERSONS PERISH.

THRILLING DISASTER ON THE TREACHEROUS OHIO RIVER.

HURLED ON BY CURRENTS.

IN FIVE MINUTES THE MAGNIFICENT PASSENGER-BOAT WAS GROUNDED TO SPLINTERS.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Dead: David Aldrich, Rome, N. Y.; J. M. Carter, New Port, Ky.; clerk; Augustus Chatzot, New Orleans, barkeeper; James Miller, Cincinnati, colored porter; unknown young woman; W. J. Aull, Dayton, Ohio, body recovered and at the morgue; Mrs. W. J. Aull, Dayton, Ohio, certainly lost, body not recovered.

This is the death list so far as known from to-day's river disaster, in which the magnificent New Orleans steamer Longfellow was crushed on a bridge pier and sank in less than five minutes.

Unfortunately the complete list may never be known. All the records of the steamer were lost with it and no passenger list is ever left ashore. For hours there were rumors of the loss of an invalid young woman from New York, accompanied by a female physician, but the constant assurance of the officers of the steamer that all the passengers were rescued except Mr. Aldrich and the statement of passengers that there was no panic or wild rushing for safety led to the hope that the rumor was groundless.

Among the people congregated outside the courthouse were several hundred women, and the feeling among them seemed to be fully as hostile as that of the men.

To illustrate the consummate nerve and nonchalance of the accused, after he had been taken to the jail, following the retirement of the jury, he turned to Siries, one of the officers, with the remark: "Let's play a game of cards on the result," to which the reply was made by one of the deputies: "I'll come in there and play, Harry, if you'll promise not to notice me."

ARGUMENT AND CHARGE.

CLOSING SCENES IN COURT BEFORE THE JURY RETRIED.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 8.—Court opened an hour earlier than usual to-day to give Mr. Erwin time to close his argument for the defense in the Hayward case, which had already lasted two days. Erwin began by pointing out that the loan Harry Hayward had made to Miss Ging had not been attacked in the evidence except by the word of Claus Blixt. The validity of this loan was the citadel of the defense. It was evident that had the police machine been properly set in motion the mystery surrounding Miss Ging's behavior would have been solved and in a manner consistent with the noble character of the girl. At the same time it would have relieved this "innocent man from the chain under which he now rests."

Erwin then devoted himself to the alibi and claimed that all of Harry's time when he was involved by Blixt's testimony had been satisfactorily accounted for. In closing he said this was the most monstrous persecution in history, and continued:

"If you are, in obedience to the pressure brought on you, to tear down all the rules of law; if fanaticism and the monstrosity of this alliance between the perjurer and the murderer are to influence you, then tell your artisans to remove from all our domes the statue of Justice. Tell them to put in her place a figure of the Hag of Hell. Take down your flag, the flag of your republic, the red and white and blue. Take it down, the old flag of freedom, and bid your officers rear in its place that polished, black face of hellish perfidy. You, gentlemen of the jury, are you in the hands of God; no power can mar or overthrow your verdict. Beware that you do not betray the conscience of the nation."

During the polling of the jury he listened with evident interest to the answers, though what they might be could signify nothing to him. The expression on his face was one of indignation rather than any other sentiment.

Judge Smith then voiced his thanks to the jury for their labors in connection with the case. When the court announced that sentence would be deferred until Monday morning Hayward was evidently pleased. He expressed the opinion while being removed from the courtroom that the verdict was an outrage and that he was a long way from the hangman's yet.

Albert Hall, the Assistant County Attorney, received the verdict in a manner that said, as plainly as words, "I knew it." When he arose to move an immediate sentence, Hayward half laughed and then glowered at the State's lawyer in an enraged manner. He feels a keen dislike for Hall on account of certain early indications in the case, and has lost no opportunity to make this plain.

At 2:45 p. m. Hayward was taken downstairs and led back to jail under a strong police guard. In the belief that trouble might occur if the verdict exonerated Hayward, a force of determined officers had been detailed to duty at the courtroom and vicinity. An immense crowd awaited the prisoner's coming. He grinded at the mob as it pushed forward over the pavement toward him, and it is doubtful whether Harry Hayward would have regretted an opportunity to mix matters with some of the noisiest. He was taken across the street on a dog-trot with the yelling multitude at his heels.

"Good-by, Harry, old boy," cried one of the men at the top of his voice. "You're a dead duck."

"Not yet," said Hayward loud enough to be heard in a radius of twenty feet. "Not quite a dead duck yet."

Matters looked threatening for a time. The officers massed around their prisoner determinedly, and there would have been serious trouble had any effort been made to attack. The entrance to the jail was at last reached, and a side dodge sent a dozen members of the crowd flying in different directions. Whatever the demonstration may have meant it resulted in nothing. Hayward was safely lodged in his cell.

In the courtroom, after the jurors were discharged, dozens of friends crowded around the men and there was an old-fashioned reunion. No restriction remained on the jury and they were willing to tell about their deliberations from the moment of retiring. It was learned that on the first vote taken a unanimous verdict of guilty was reached. This vote was not taken until after dinner. There was not a shadow of dispute as to what the verdict should be. It took but a moment to clear the courtroom.

After announcing that sentence would be deferred until Monday morning Judge Smith left the bench. The jurymen were conducted to the clerk's office where they were paid their fees for seven weeks' ser-

BOTH ON THEIR FEET.

SO THE FIGHT BETWEEN GRIFFO AND DIME WAS A DRAW.

EIGHT VERY HOT ROUNDS.

ALL THE POINTS SEEMED TO BE IN THE AUSTRALIAN'S FAVOR.

PUNISHED HIS OPPONENT.

EACH FOUGHT HARD TO WIN THE AMERICAN FEATHER-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

BOSTON, March 8.—At Music Hall tonight in the presence of 3500 people, Young Griff, the famous Australian feather-weight, and Jimmy Dime of Amsterdam, N. Y., for the 135-pound championship of America, fought eight rounds under rules which required the battle to be declared a draw if each man was on his feet at the close of the eighth round. As the conditions were fulfilled honors were even, although throughout the contest Griff showed his superiority, leading and landing when and where he pleased. Dime, considering the punishment he received in the face and breast, made a clever showing. He seemed slightly overtrained.

Round 1—Griff landed his right on Dime's jugular and got two right-hand punches in return. Dime led twice, but missed. Griff made several clever steps and the round closed in his favor.

Round 2—Dime landed short twice, and got a swift left from Griff on the neck. Both led, Dime landing lightly on the jaw. Griff landed twice on Dime's face.

Round 3—Griff led, and a clinch followed. On Griff's lead Dime ducked and led. Griff then got in twice with his right and again with his left on the heart, nearly knocking his opponent down. Dime planted a straight left on Griff's face, which Griff returned. In-fighting closed the round.

Round 4—Griff led and landed lightly. Griff led three times and missed. Griff hit out with his left and nearly floored Dime with a blow on the jaw. Dime led and missed. He repeated the same tactics several times with the same results.

Round 5—Dime landed on Griff's heart and got two severe punches on the ear. Dime led, Griff landing both right and left. Dime rallied and got in two punches on Griff's breast. Griff landed twice. Dime looked sick.

Round 6—Dime opened with his left and missed twice. Dime got in on a recovery and Griff replied with three quick left-hand punches, landing each time on Dime's mouth, and following up with three others. Dime sat down groggy.

Round 7—Griff led with the right for the wind and followed with the left on the mouth. Dime got in a right upper-cut, swung his left and missed. They sparred for wind until the close of the round with Griff smiling.

Round 8—The last round opened with Dime leading for Griff's wind, in which he got a terrific smash on the jaw. Griff dodged a left-hander and got caught with the right. Dime led again, but missed, and was nearly floored by a left-hand punch in the jaw. Dime got in two right-hand punches and the round closed.

The referee to the Legislature brought M. M. Foote to his feet in an instant. "I know the California Legislature," he said, "and hell cannot improve on it. If you do not do something now you might as well go to the devil as to the Legislature for relief."

"What has the Legislature done? Passed a bill to prevent the sale of tobacco from smoking cigarette, forbidden ladies to enter the theater, and attempted to pass a bill prohibiting men from tampering with ladies' underwear! If there is anything commendable in this charter, let us have it. If not, kill it—but for God's sake do not go to the Legislature!"

Wesley Reed opposed invoking legislative interference. The great principle of Democracy was home rule, and the great evils from which the city now suffers were the result of legislative interference in municipal matters. The new charter was to be based on municipal reform all over the United States, and was the nearest approach to the Brooklyn charter ever submitted to the people of any city in California. The section under discussion was absolutely flawless, for its provisions coincided with the Jeffersonian idea of what a legislative body should properly be.

Mr. DeMesegey reported that the new charter-makers had the Mayor, a boss of the Old Tweed type.

Patrick Lynch took up the cudgels in defense of the charter. He favored water works owned by the city. The present charter was valueless and he wanted a new one. Under existing conditions we were ruled by a man who was a Police Commissioner yesterday and a political boss today. It had many novel features, most of which were good, but many of them were already covered by the State law. If any change was advisable, such as the prevention of exclusive franchises on any of the streets would cut off the power of any monopoly to own the city it had been impossible to break.

If the city should own its own water works it would be as bad as Eastern cities such as Baltimore and Cleveland, where the water is sold at 50 cents a barrel. San Francisco pays \$2 only 50 cents.

A. D. Meigs opposed the charter. It had many novel features, most of which were good, but many of them were already covered by the State law.

Round 9—Dime led and landed lightly. Griff led three times and missed. Griff hit out with his left and nearly floored Dime with a blow on the jaw. Dime led and missed. He repeated the same tactics several times with the same results.

Round 10—Dime landed on Griff's heart and got two severe punches on the ear. Dime led, Griff landing both right and left. Dime rallied and got in two punches on Griff's breast. Griff landed twice. Dime looked sick.

Round 11—Dime opened with his left and missed twice. Dime got in on a recovery and Griff replied with three quick left-hand punches, landing each time on Dime's mouth, and following up with three others. Dime sat down groggy.

Round 12—Griff led with the right for the wind and followed with the left on the mouth. Dime got in a right upper-cut, swung his left and missed. They sparred for wind until the close of the round with Griff smiling.

Round 13—Dime landed on Griff's heart and got two severe punches on the ear. Dime led, Griff landing both right and left. Dime rallied and got in two punches on Griff's breast. Griff landed twice. Dime looked sick.

Round 14—Dime opened with his left and missed twice. Dime got in on a recovery and Griff replied with three quick left-hand punches, landing each time on Dime's mouth, and following up with three others. Dime sat down groggy.

Round 15—Griff led with the right for the wind and followed with the left on the mouth. Dime got in a right upper-cut, swung his left and missed. They sparred for wind until the close of the round with Griff smiling.

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Round 27—Griff led with the right for the wind and followed with the left on the mouth. Dime got in a right upper-cut, swung his left and missed. They sparred for wind until the close of the round with Griff smiling.

LOVE CONQUERED
HER AMBITION.

MISS JULIETTE DOWNS GIVES UP
THE STAGE TO FOLLOW HER
HUSBAND.

DR. RUPERT BLEU HER CHOICE.

SHE WAS LEADING LADY OF
KEENE'S DRAMATIC COMPANY
IN CHICAGO.

Dr. Rupert Bleu of the United States Marine Hospital Service and his bride arrived from Chicago last night and are now preparing to make their home in San Francisco. To all intents and purposes they made a runaway match of it as Mrs. Bleu, formerly Miss Juliette Downs, was to



Mrs. Bleu (nee Downs).

[Sketched from life for the "Call" by Gray.]

have appeared at McVicker's Theater in Chicago as Marion de Lorme to Keene's "Richelieu" on the night she was married and left for this city. Instead of going to rehearsal during the afternoon, she and Dr. Bleu went quietly to St. Mary's Church and were married.

The bride is well known to San Francisco theater-goers. She was leading lady in the Keene Company when it was here last December, and as Lady Ann in "Richard III" and Jessica in the "Merchant of Venice" she won all hearts by her splendid portrayals of those characters. She is the only daughter of V. T. Downs, manager of the Texas and Gulf Railroad, and her home was in Galveston, Tex. She is a graduate of the Villa Maria College in Montreal, Canada, and is a woman of many accomplishments. She is a fine linguist, an accomplished musician, a player on the piano, violin and guitar, and is also an amateur singer of no mean ability. During the tour of the Keene Company through Texas this winter, owing to the prominence of the young lady's father, as well as to her own merits as an actress, the press of the Lone Star State rang with her praises and theater parties from all over the country were made up to go see her act.

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The world's supply of fine food would be incomplete without its proportion of Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

GOOD-BY TO PASTOR HENRY.

BAPTISTS HAVE THEIR FORMAL PARTING WITH THE EVANGELIST.

IF HE HAD HIS LIFE TO LIVE OVER HE WOULD DO NOTHING DIFFERENT.

The formal farewell reception to Rev. J. A. Henry was held at the First Baptist Church last night, on Eddy street, between Jones and Leavenworth. Good-bys were said, although Mr. Henry does not leave San Francisco for Chicago until next Tuesday.

The reception, which included addresses and music, was held in the Subday-school rooms. The superintendent's platform was decorated with lilies and ivy, while scattered around the room were palms and ferns. Festoons of lilies, ferns and ivy almost hid the walls from view and gave the room an appearance of a summer garden.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry occupied seats on the platform, while William Chamberlin presided. Rev. Mr. Russell of Hamilton-square Church offered a prayer. Mr. Chamberlin reviewed the work of Mr. Henry during the past five years.

Rev. Mr. Norris spoke on behalf of the congregation, the regret felt at Mr. Henry's leaving.

J. A. Wiles expressed the sorrow of the Young People's Society, to whom Mr. Henry had been such great assistance. Remarks by Rev. Messrs. Hobart, Palmer, Dietz and Sunderland were followed by a solo by Miss Partridge and a duet by Mr. Evans and Miss Partridge.

Rev. Mr. Henry thanked those assembled for their expressions manifested, and then stated it had been five years to live over he would follow exactly the same course he had pursued. "I have no apology to make for the stand I took in the public affairs of San Francisco. The opportunity and conditions offered again I would once more take the stand I took in the anti-slavery movement."

He outlined his career in this city and reviewed the stand he took regarding the Senate chamber at the same time.

The regular army and navy circles there is little talk of Rev. Mr. Henry.

Colonel George H. Mendell, in the

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SCHOOL VACATIONS CHANGED.

The Board of Education meeting as a committee of the whole on Thursday decided to recommend before the next meeting of the board that the long summer vacation of the school extend from June 7 to July 22, a space of six weeks. This will be two terms of twenty-one weeks each instead of one eighteen and another of twenty-four weeks.

It was also decided to make the March vacation two weeks instead of one.

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A GUN FOR THE
NAVAL RESERVE.

IT HAS BEEN ORDERED AND WILL
ARRIVE HERE WITHIN
A MONTH.

GOSSIP FOR THE MILITARY.

THE LOYAL LEGION WILL VISIT
ECHO MOUNTAIN AND SAN
DIEGO.

The members of the Naval Reserve are jubilant over the consideration shown that branch of the service by the Legislature. Under the reorganization the battalion will be increased by one company, which will be located at Santa Cruz.

The new Accles improved Gatling gun, which has been ordered from the East for the use of the reserve, is expected to arrive within a month. A competitive drill of all the companies will determine its possession, the company making the best showing on the drill being rewarded by the possession of the gun.

The Accles gun has several points of superiority over the old model, among which may be mentioned a modification of the operating-crank, which prevents oscillation of the piece and insures greater accuracy of fire. The firing mechanism can also be thrown in or out of gear instantly without interrupting the motion of the crank, thus regulating the discharge and preventing any waste of ammunition. A safety device operated by a small key throws the cocking-cam out of action, furnishing a precaution against accidents and a ready means of disabling the piece in case of capture. The device also prevents the removal of the gun-pins and the consequent injury to the gun while it is being shown to visitors.

There will be a battalion drill of the reserve on Van Ness avenue next Monday evening, at which the officers will appear in service uniform and the seamen in white suits and leggings. Companies C and D will each furnish one section of sixteen men with Hotchkiss rapid-firing guns, and Company B will furnish two sections with Hotchkiss guns and trench rifles. The remaining portion of the various commands will parade as infantry.

There have been fourteen men discharged from the Reserve on account of death or removal and two for non-payment of dues.

The militiamen who served during the strike last July will receive their pay at the armories next week. The checks are now being made out in Sacramento and they will be distributed by Paymaster-General Chapman. Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Hecht has been ordered to report to General Dimond for duty, and it is said he will assist in paying the men. Colonel Albert E. Castle, retired, is also ordered to report for duty.

The sentence of the court-martial held in this city in November last, discharging Captain S. P. Blumenberg, retired, from the service, has been approved by the Governor.

The members of the Loyal Legion will hold the stated meeting at the Echo Mountain near Pasadena, next Sunday. About a carload of the members will go from this city, leaving by the 5 o'clock train Friday night. It is expected that a rate of \$20 will be secured for the round trip between here and Los Angeles. The meeting will

be held in the Echo Mountain Hotel, and next day the companions will be entertained at dinner in San Diego. There will be several ladies in the party.

The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Sacramento on the 22d inst. in the Assembly chamber of the State Capitol. The election of officers for the ensuing term is the most important business to come before the encampment.

The most prominent candidates for division commander are: Charles E. Wilson of this city, the present judge advocate of the organization; W. R. Thomas of Oakland, commander of Appomattox Post, and John Burke, the Sacramento member of the council of administration. W. B. Maynard of Sacramento, adjutant of Summer Post, is the only candidate for senior vice-division commander. J. T. Sullivan, of Santa Cruz and George W. Hopkins of Arcata are mentioned. The encampment will also fill five vacancies on the board of directors of the Veterans' Home Association. The case comes up next Thursday for trial.

THE NEW GUN FOR THE NAVAL RESERVE.

[From an engraving.]

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CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
DAILY CALL—46 per year by mail; by carrier, 15¢
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SUNDAY CALL—\$1.50 per year.
The Eastern offices of the SAN FRANCISCO CALL (Daily and Weekly) Pacific States Advertising Bureau, Rhinebender Building, Ross and Duane streets, New York.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1895

Votes are in demand.

The people watch the Governor.

Fireman Budd, turn on the cold water.

Brace up, Mr. Mayor, and make the beggars go.

The Gaiety girls are gone, but the girls that remain are gay.

Vacaville cheers the Lenten diet with the luxury of fresh fruit.

The new era is coming in with a rush, and cherries are ripe.

Fewer beggars and more flower-stands would improve the streets.

Traffic will never move easily so long as it has to move over cobblestones.

It is a pity that Gresham hasn't some of Bissell's sense of wholesomeness resignation.

Congress left Democracy with nothing to stand on, but it can sit down on Grover.

We defend Republicanism when we denounce the representatives who disgrace it.

Fat fees and high taxes make a good living for tax-eaters, but are death to taxpayers.

Street begging is a public nuisance that a little well-directed energy would soon remedy.

Swearing at the tariff-tinkers is virtually taking an oath to support the industries of the country.

A coal-miners' strike in Pennsylvania is getting to be as much of an annual racket as house-cleaning.

Party men are organized to support political principles, but what do non-partisans get together for?

Everybody boasts of representative government, but very few are proud of what their representatives do.

It matters little which route the San Joaquin road takes so long as it gets there and is able to branch out.

If there was even a single bubble of reputation left to the fiasco Congress, the report of Cannon exploded it.

Whether we are to have an extra session of Congress or not depends very largely on how Grover likes the fishing.

Patience, practice and perseverance will do anything; they have even succeeded in electing a Senator from Idaho.

A Cuban revolution always seems to be made of some kind of stuff that ends in smoke, but is never up to snuff.

Breaking the Republican campaign pledge on the part of a legislator is equivalent to breaking with the party.

Mud roads in the country and cobblestones in the city have long been out of all date and ought to be out of sight.

If Grover should manage to get his hook caught in his coat-tails he could boast of catching the biggest sucker on record.

If the Fresno raisin men will stick to it, they will find as much profit in cultivating co-operation as in growing raisins.

Democratic extravagance in Congress is no excuse for Republican extravagance at Sacramento, but it is a very strong warning.

It is altogether probable that Tariff Reform will give us free trade in foreign stocks and a deficiency in the postal revenue.

It appears bad to have so many frauds in various parts of the country exposed every day, but it would be worse if they were not exposed.

There is no good reason why the city should not issue bonds, pay its creditors, improve the streets and proceed to be an up-to-date metropolis.

Although the late Congress did nothing in the way of statesmanship, it managed to get away with more money than any other Congress on record.

Since the legislators were so generous in dividing the spoils with the attaches, it is probable the attachés will now declare dividends for the legislators.

Li Hung Chang once more bobs up as the greatest man in China and points with pride to the fact that though his country fell he saved his peacock feather.

Perhaps the Mayor and the Chief of Police were not aware that there were any beggars on the streets, or any ordinance against them, until they read the CALL.

The prompt conviction of Hayward for the murder of Miss Ging scores a good point for the law of Minnesota, and the next thing is to see how promptly it can be enforced.

The proposed plan for beautifying the water front are good and when carried out will form an attractive feature of that newer and better San Francisco that every good citizen desires to see.

Let us hope that the first step toward peace in the Orient will be a cessation of the verbosity of the war correspondents and a reduction of the reports from that country to the limits of legitimate news.

When the idle attachés shall have completed the work of sucking sparrows' eggs and jerking foreign blankets off California beds, they might be set to work to take up the cobblestones and pelt the silurians out of town.

The reappearance of the Conlin claim at Sacramento is another evidence of how hard it is to kill a bad measure so long as there is boddily behind it. Conlin has no claim against the city that can be enforced in equity or law, and the Supreme Court has already decided that to pay his demand would be to give away the money of the people in violation of the constitution. His claim is not large, but if paid would open the way for others of a like nature that would cost the city millions of dollars to satisfy. It should be promptly quelled by the Governor.

CLEVELAND'S COLLAPSE.

The industry of the country has been paralyzed, the revenues have been reduced below the needs of government, the expenditures have been raised to above a billion dollars, a spying income tax has been imposed upon the people, the pensions of honorable veterans have been diminished, the bonded debt of the Nation increased by \$150,000,000, Congress has adjourned and Cleveland has gone fishing behind the results of two years of Democratic supremacy.

For much of the evil of these two disastrous years Congress may be justly blamed, but the greater portion of the evil has been due to Grover Cleveland. This stupid, sullen, stolid man, vast of neck, waster of stomach and vastest of all in his egotism, has been the destroyer of his party, the scourge of the people and the disgrace of the Nation. His rise to office was accidental and his course has been the inevitable consequence of electing a man with a bare capacity for a Sheriff's office, to the august position of President of the United States.

Cleveland went into office for his first term as the result of a monumental lie backed by a party that demanded a right to see the books of the National Government and investigate the course of Republican administrations. The books revealed no errors, the investigation disclosed only facts that added to the honor of the long list of Republican Presidents from Lincoln to Arthur. Cleveland therefore had nothing to do but sit back in his chair and pose for dignity. As the Senate was Republican he could do nothing to expose the full extent of his incapacity, but he managed to reveal enough of his domineering spirit to disgust the people, and at the next campaign he was beaten for re-election.

Four years out of office enabled him to make Mugwump alliances and he was re-elected. This time he was borne to power by a tidal wave of popular fury, and a Democratic Congress went into office with him. Then began the greatest exhibition of political imbecility, ignorance, partisanship and factions folly ever made in a representative government. The story of the two miserable years that have followed needs no reviewing. Our great Republic has been depressed at home and shamed abroad. From the management of the finances to the management of foreign affairs, everything has displayed an impotence that has awakened mockery all round the world.

The able leaders of the Democratic party have endeavored in vain to check the folly of their President or to guide his obstinacy, but they have argued, cajoled and threatened in vain. Some of the more independent representatives of the Democratic press sought to save the party by fearless criticisms of the worst errors of the administration. Even so stanch a Democratic paper as the *Examiner*, the great organ of the party on the Pacific Coast, found it impossible to defend him and grew indignant in criticising him. Nothing availed, however. The Democrats had to take the consequences of their folly in accepting such a leader, and they have now abundant chance to study out how they like him.

Side by side with the fat prophet of the White House has been the lean Mugwump of the State Department. Between Cleveland and Gresham the dishonors are easy. They have made the complications that involved Democracy in hopeless confusion.

They have cheered one another in mutual blunders by mutual praise and have gone together deeper and deeper into the mire.

Now they stand in the mud and stand alone. The Democratic Congress is gone.

Their power is stripped from them. The people watch them with an amused contempt as they fish for suckers, apparently unconscious that in catching one another they have each caught a sucker beyond all measurement or rivalry even in the pools of politics or the rivers of corruption.

MINING, NOT GAMBLING.

The mining revival which now promises to become feature of California's prosperity will be on different lines from the methods recently pursued. Mining has become mainly a business requiring large capital and the application of scientific processes. The gold must be sought in quartz ledges and deep gravel leads. It is probable that the revival will stimulate the invention of new processes in the treatment of the refractory ores, which, however abundant, have defeated previous efforts at reduction as a business proposition. Possibly electricity may have a part to play in this connection.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

In this paper appears an article published in a late issue of the CALL on the subject of bonding San Francisco for the purpose of making municipal improvements. The article is so general, so applicable to smaller cities as well as to San Francisco, that we reprint it in the hope that our own people can be awakened to the importance of municipal improvement to such an extent as to be willing to bond the city for that purpose.

It is the opinion of our new deal that the one should not degenerate into the other. We have had enough mining-stock booms; enough of Pine-street exploitation of the community. There have been, and are yet, substantial mining properties listed on the Stock Exchange, and handled by honorable dealers in accordance with legitimate speculative methods. But every old San Franciscan also knows that Pine street and Pauper alley have repeatedly been the scene of wild inflation of non-existent values, in which speculative manipulation, "inside points" and curbstone rumor have combined to boost up some airy structures until the kick of a porphyry horse has shattered the unsubstantial fabric and buried the hopes and fortunes of hundreds beneath its ruins.

We want no revival of that kind. Neither do we want a mining development that will resolve itself into great operating combinations of stock companies and "milling propositions." We want California, Eastern or foreign capitalists to go to the mines in person, or with their trustworthy experts and agents, to examine the ground, to investigate prospects, to go into shafts and tunnels with their eyes open, and to invest their money with a view of working a mine and not the speculative community. The best bullion-producing mines of California have not been listed at the Stock Exchange. They have been turning out gold year after year and enriching their owners as legitimate business propositions. There are opportunities for the development of hundreds more of the same kind, and that is what our prospectors, mining experts and capitalists should have in view in our new auriferous era.

PARTY DUTY.

The business of condemning Republican legislators who ignore their obligations and violate their pledges to the party and the public is the proper function of a Republican newspaper. It is the duty of the press to voice the demand of the party for fidelity on the part of its representatives. The Republican party is clean and high-minded. It expects like qualities in its representatives, and will be satisfied with nothing less. —Redlands Facts.

If you cannot say anything good of your town either move your town and yet stay in it is a living example of silurian inconsistency. —Santa Clara Journal.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1895.

CLEVELAND'S COLLAPSE.

plighted faith and willfully disappoints public expectation. It is only from within that the party can be purified. It is to the eternal credit of the Republican party that it has never lacked the virtue to discipline itself. It was founded on moral principle and it has never departed from that foundation. It has been betrayed by individual representatives, but it has never failed to call them to account for their conduct.

There are two ways of dealing with party traitors; one at the polls, the other through the medium of the press. The former is effective for the future, but it is shutting the stable door after the horse is stolen. The CALL proposes to attend to the case of those Republican legislators at Sacramento who are now ignoring and defying the wishes of the party while there is yet time to bring them to book. If there be any possibility of turning them to the path of duty and decency, it shall not slip for want of effort on our part.

If there are any timid or weak-kneed Republicans who fear that we are doing the party injury or injustice by attacking its recreant representatives, let them possess their souls in peace. No party was ever the worse for the counsel of a faithful friend. The CALL has full faith and confidence in the Republican party, and loves it too well to see it abused and betrayed in its own house. The worst enemy of the party is he who fails to act up to its principles, and its best friend is the man or the newspaper that shows that enemy up in its true colors.

STREET BEGGARS.

No man who has within him a spark of the virtue of humanity can consider the hard fortunes of the poor without a feeling of sympathy, and if the poverty is associated with physical misfortune or deformity the sympathy in generous minds is always prompted to immediate helpfulness. Out of this virtue there has grown an evil. Its generosity has prompted fraud to prey upon it and many a deserving unfortunate goes unhelped because there are many undeserving beggars to rob charity of its alms before it reaches those who need it most.

The wide recognition of these truths has prompted enlightened communities to make suitable provisions for the deserving poor and to restrain impudent and unworthy beggars by the strong arm of the law. In this respect San Francisco has permitted her practice to fall below the level of her enlightenment. Having prescribed by law for the care of the poor and the suppression of street begging, her officials have enforced neither the one nor the other. We have not many street beggars, when compared with the cities of Southern Europe or of Oriental countries, but we have many more than should be tolerated in an American community, and the CALL has undertaken an exposure of them in the conviction that it is high time to rid ourselves of the stigma which their existence upon the streets affixes upon the community, its law and its officers.

If the street beggars are deserving of care and support, it is shameful that we do not provide it in the proper way and to the proper extent. If they do not deserve help, it is shameful that we permit them to practice fraud upon the generosity of the charitable. In either case their presence in conspicuous places on the streets is a disgrace to the City, and our laws are condemned.

Why should the unfortunate who needs the help of his fellow men, be forced to seek it by daily begging upon the streets? Why should the man abundantly able to provide for himself, be permitted to gain his living by whining for charity instead of work?

These questions admit of but one right answer. Street begging, under any circumstances, should not be tolerated. Citizens should refuse to make it profitable, and city officials should be resolute in endeavoring to make it impossible. Our whole street policy in San Francisco is bad. It is the blot upon the metropolis that mars its excellence and defaces its attractions. It is time the policy should be changed and the streets made commensurate with the true dignity of the City. Let us clear away all the street nuisances from cobblestones to beggars. Let us provide comfortable homes and generous care for all upon whom the misfortunes of the world have fallen; and for the persistent, insolent, able-bodied street beggar let us provide a good wholesome cure in the form of work or punishment.

What are beggars and cobblestones doing on the streets of an enlightened community in this age of the world, anyhow?

PERSONAL.

J. M. Pickrell of the navy is at the Occidental.

Dr. Thomas Flint of San Juan is registered at the Grand.

P. A. Buell, a lumberman of Stockton, is at the Grand.

J. H. Martin, a stockman from Woodland, is at the Russ.

C. C. Wallace of Eureka, Nev., arrived at the Palace yesterday.

R. C. Sargent, the capitalist, of Stockton, is staying at the Russ.

W. R. Burt, a banker of Saginaw, Mich., is staying at the Palace.

J. M. Fulton, a railroad man of Reno, Nev., is staying at the Russ.

Frank M. Buck of Vacaville came down yesterday and put up at the Palace.

J. R. Tregear, a mining man of Amador, is in town and staying at the Grand.

R. J. Hunter Wells of Portland is in the city and has registered at the Occidental.

State Prison Director Robert T. Devlin of Sacramento arrived at the Grand yesterday.

E. R. Hutchins, president of the California Fruit Transportation Company of Chicago, is at the Palace.

F. H. McGovern, a New York dealer in California products, formerly of this city, is registered at the California.

Edward Cardwell of the same city is at the Occidental. Both are pioneers of Montana.

UP-TO-DATE IDEAS.

According to a cablegram received from London last week the Pope has received from the President of the Transvaal Republic a diamond weighing 971 carats. The stone was found in the Jagersfontein mines and is declared to be the largest known.

The cablegram states that the monster diamond is of a bluish-white cast and practically perfect, the only blemish being a tiny spot in the center, invisible to the naked eye.

Why the Pope is not made clear. It is not to be supposed that he has made a present to his Holiness of a stone valued at \$1,000,000. Probably his object was to get a free advertisement for his little republic and the big diamond found there.

The Jewelers' Circular this week prints a picture of the diamond, showing its actual size. This was received from a correspondent in South Africa.

The Circular presumes that the diamond referred to is the one known as the Jagersfontein Exselsior.

It was picked up by a native while he was loading a truck. Although a white overseer was standing near him, he managed to hide

most uninteresting babies," always accompany the check Miss Gould sends each year for the support of two beds in the babies' shelter connected with the Church of the Holy Communion in New York.

Mrs. Henrietta M. King, a widow of Corpus Christi, Tex., owns 1875 square miles, or about 1,250,000 acres, of land in that State.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

George T. Arnold, an express messenger who is on the Union Pacific between Denver and Kansas City, is at present visiting his brother, a Southern Pacific employee who resides in Oakland. Mr. Arnold has been in the express service for a number of years, and in that time has had several exciting experiences with train-robbers, of which he gave several gentlemen a description while talking about the Robbers yesterday afternoon. The discussion of the Robbers led up to a statement by Mr. Arnold regarding the invention of what is called a distance lock, which was recently tried on his car. "The contrivance makes it impossible to open the express-car safe, to which it is attached, until the train has traveled a certain number of miles," said he, "and the messenger simply locks his safe, sets the lock to travel the number of miles to the next station, and it cannot be opened until the train has gone the designated distance. A peculiar mechanism connects the lock of the safe with one of the axles of the car in such a way that the safe, after being locked, can only be opened when the axle has revolved a certain number of times. The model that was experimented with was not thoroughly perfected, but it was in its condition it was found that the lock would not set until the train had traveled a certain distance, so the inventors have set the lock so that it would open within a few rods of the desired distance. The train-robber's



SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1895

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Free of charge—railroad time-tables in the call.
The "Gaiety Girl" troupe sailed yesterday for Australia.

The Board of Supervisors has decided not to change the present pound limits.

Jay Blal has sued Leonard Grover Jr. for \$50 and 10 U. Both are theatrical men.

The Weather Bureau report is published in the first column of the commercial news.

An improved Gatling gun will soon arrive from the East for the use of the Naval Reserve.

The sentence of the court-martial which tried Captain Blumenberg has been approved by the Governor.

Railroad time-tables are published by the Call, free of charge for the accommodation of the public.

The residents of Third street express decided opinions regarding the condition of that thoroughfare.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tittel has applied for letters testifying over the \$45,000 estate of her husband, Conrad Tittel.

The Furin festival of the Geary-street temple will be held at the Army Hall on Ellis street, between Polk and Larkin.

Two employees of the Union Iron Works were severely burned yesterday by a slight explosion on the steamer Bawmoro.

A funeral reception was tendered Rev. J. Q. A. Henry at the First Baptist Church. He leaves for Chicago on Tuesday.

The advisory committee of the manufacturers' convention met yesterday and set March 19 as the date of the gathering.

Police Officer Reynolds yesterday arrested George Wilson, Thomas Lee and John Kearny on a charge of attempted burglary.

The Board of Education has changed the summer session of the public schools from June 1 to July 8 to August 7.

The members of the Loyal Legion will start for Pasadena next Friday afternoon to attend a stated meeting on Echo Mountain.

Police Judge Low has threatened to adjourn his court unless he is given more habitable quarters by the City Hall Commissioners.

The Grand Jury met yesterday, but postponed filing any indictments against owners of houses rented for bad purposes until Monday.

The San Francisco Schuetzen Verein elected officers for the ensuing year. The club is preparing for a big celebration of their May fest.

General O. H. Howard delivered an eloquent lecture on Grant at Chattanooga at the Young Men's Christian Association auditorium last night.

The villas and cottages of Sausalito and Belvedere are rapidly filling up for the summer. The next "night in Venice" is already being discussed.

A number of library officials and persons interested in library work met last evening and organized the Library Association of Central California.

Pending the settlement of her divorce difficulties Kate Murphy has been allowed \$300 counsel fees and \$25 a month alimony from her husband.

A big sale over the estate of Samuel Simon is now in progress. It will relieve fraud in the appraisal and in the executors' purchase of the property.

Samuel Buckley, a machinist at the Fulton Iron Works, who disappeared eleven months ago, is believed by his wife to have committed suicide in England.

P. H. Brown is suing Margaret O'Brien for \$5000 damages for malicious prosecution. He alleges that she had him falsely arrested for malicious mischief.

An argument to continue the injunction against the insurance compact was made yesterday at Samuel C. Shortridge in the United States Circuit Court.

The Irons Club at its meeting last night discussed portions of the new charter. The executive powers of the Mayor will be considered next Friday night.

Militiamen will be paid for their services during the strike of last July some time next week, and the sum for the men now being made out in increments.

Mrs. Eleanor Weile, as executrix of James H. Phelan's estate, has sued Nedra H. Maxwell for an accounting of the affairs of the firm of Mesick, Maxwell & Phelan.

The whaleback steamer City of Everett returned from San Francisco yesterday. There is some question about the length of the vessel's voyage from Port Townsend.

The captain of the steamer Premier, which arrived from Grays Harbor yesterday morning, reported having seen a meteor, which dropped into the sea close to the vessel.

The divorce case of Whald against Whald has been opened, and in the process G. W. Howe, the defendant's ex-wife, has been fined \$20 for contempt of court.

Nicholas Hamilton, aged 17 years, who stole a gold watch from a room in a house on O'Farrell street, has been sent to the School of Industry and Training since last Friday.

The next encampment of the Grand Army will be held in Sacramento on the 22d prox. The Woman's Relief Corps convention will meet at the same time and place.

Sergeant Christianson and posse continue the raids on the Chinatown gamblers. Six gamblers were arrested last night and locked up at the old City Hall.

The CALL believes in encouraging local artists in all branches of the fine arts, and will take pleasure in giving prominence to all works that are worthy of recognition.

The books of the late Ralph Selby, formerly secretary of the California Building and Loan Association, are now experted and are declared to be correct in every detail.

Mrs. M. E. Lang has been given the custody of her little girl until next Friday, when the case will come up for trial. The father says the mother is unfit to care for the little one.

Judge Wallace passed sentence yesterday on George Wilson, giving him \$1000 for attempted burglary and \$100 for damages, giving him five years for burglary in the second degree.

Marcelline Mount has brought suit for \$20,000 damages against P. G. Samps, R. H. Samps and George Rogers for malicious prosecution. They had him arrested for receiving stolen goods.

Secretary Holbrook of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been sued by Paul de Martini for \$75 cents, the value of chicken which the user offered as evidence.

Mary Duffey has been abandoned by her husband, Thomas J. Duffey, a well-known driver for the First Department, for another woman. The whereabouts of the levanting pair is unknown.

Father had a rough day of it at the track yesterday, losing \$1000, with one exception, finishing in the front rank. Duffey, the \$10,000 ringer, defeated Bellicoso, equaling the coast record for six furlongs.

The case of Mrs. Mary Kelly against the management of the Hotel St. Nicholas was begun yesterday, and in the process Pease Groezinger yesterday. The plaintiff sues for damages for being ejected from the hotel.

Frank Garcia, barkeeper of a Montgomery-street saloon, wants the suit which his ex-wife brought for divorce reopened, as he thinks he can then get a payment of \$100 a month alimony which is now due of him.

John Smith raised a row in Judge Wallace's court yesterday morning after he was sentenced for robbery. He was given twenty years for one charge and his companion in crime, John Wilson, received twenty years each on two charges.

The second grand concert of the Trinity Presbyterian Sunday-school Orchestra of forty instruments was given last night. Fenton P. Foster was conductor, assisted by Mrs. Richard Bay, Mrs. Mary S. Sibley, Prof. Noble, cornetist; S. Savannah, violinist.

Mary Seckamp and Margaret Stuart have commenced a contest of the will of their father, David McKay. They allege insanity, and also that he disinherited them because he was left nothing by the will.

Mrs. Eleanor Weile, as executrix of the estate of Joseph D. Phelan, has sued George Maxwell, in his own person and as executor of the estate of E. S. Mesick, to recover Phelan's share of the old law firm of Mesick, Maxwell & Phelan. She claims a share in collections amounting to \$20,000 and a law library worth \$15,000.

Herbert C. Tuck was discharged from the Home for the Adult Blind. He sued for reinstatement, and a case was taken before the Supreme Court. The justices found that the directors of such an institution are the sole judges of acts of insubordination and that he was, therefore, legally discharged upon the directors' finding that he was a disturbing element.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock in the new Auditorium, Mason and Ellis streets, General O. H. Howard will address a mass meeting of the Gaiety Girls, school teachers and other Christian workers, ladies and gentlemen. To-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock the General will speak in the Association Auditorium to gentlemen only, between the ages of sixteen and forty years.

INSURANCE MEN
PRAY FOR EQUITY.AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE IN BEHALF
OF THE CONTINENTAL
COMPANY.

THE INJUNCTION CONTINUED.

JUDGE MCKENNA WILL HEAR THE
COMPACT'S ATTORNEYS THIS
MORNING.

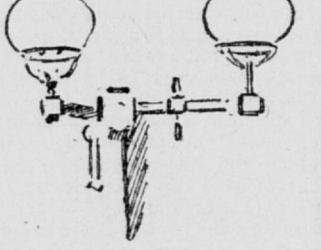
The injunction proceedings of the Continental Insurance Company against the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific were resumed yesterday before Judge McKenna in the United States Circuit Court.

monopoly of its power—will destroy it, for the reason that it is contrary to wise public policy.

"The purpose, the object, of this insurance compact is to destroy all competition and to fasten upon the people a monopoly. Therefore, as far as the insurance company, by threats such as those of assured or property-owner dare resist, this compact seeks to deprive the Continental of its agents and to frighten away its customers. By threatening circulars, by false advertisements, by unlawfully interfering with the complainant in its lawful business, the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific was working irreparable injury to the Continental, and unless restrained would drive it from the field. Then the compact would control rates and extort from the property owners unjust and oppressive premiums.

"This compact has instituted a boycott against the Continental Insurance Company because it has resolutely refused to join this unlawful conspiracy. A boycott is contrary to the spirit and genius of American liberty and American law, and a court of equity will restrain any organization from enforcing a boycott. A boycott was threatened against all property owners who patronized the Continental."

In the afternoon Mr. Shortridge continued his argument and reiterated in very forcible logic some points he had



JUDGE JOSEPH MCKENNA LISTENING TO THE ARGUMENT.

[From a courtroom sketch by Kahler.]

CURSED COURT
AND BAILIFFS.DISGRACEFUL SCENE CREATED BY
A CONDEMNED CRIMINAL.

RYAN STOOD TOO NEAR HIM.

TWO YOUNG HIGHWAYMEN OBJECT
TO PAYING FOR THEIR MISDEEDS.

The morbid crowd which usually gathers in Judge Wallace's court to see the criminals cringe under the sentences which he imposes were treated to a sensation yesterday morning which they had not looked for. One of the prisoners in the vilenest language, and struck the policeman who arrested him a blow in the face before the Deputy Sheriffs could hustle him out of the courtroom.

A more unprepossessing example of the younger criminal element could hardly be found than John Smith, the one who created the scene in court. He had pleaded guilty to robbery, mainly because John Wilson, his partner in crime, had pleaded not guilty, and had been convicted after a short trial. The robbery was committed on one of the Mission-street cars, and two passengers were the victims. Two charges were accordingly placed against the gang. John Wilson was convicted of both charges. John Smith pleaded guilty to one charge, and the other is pending, and Wilson was sentenced to 15 years, while the gang, escaped while being taken to the courtroom a week ago. Both Wilson and Smith came up for sentence yesterday.

Wilson was the first to be called. He delivered a long speech to the court, telling how he had not been given a fair trial, how the police had prosecuted him and kept him from consulting with his attorney; how he had never been properly identified, and how the witness contradicted themselves during the trial. The court listened patiently to his story, and then a statement from his counsel that a reform school was the place for a lad of his years, rather than the penitentiary. The prisoner was only 18, his counsel said, and that fact should weigh with the court. Judge Wallace would not consider the suggestion that he be sent to the reform school, for he was afraid the influence he would exert over the other boys would destroy for them any good the school might do. He considered that the testimony of his attorney that the prisoner was vicious from choice, and unless checked would develop into a hardened criminal. He therefore sentenced him to twenty years in the State's prison.

The second charge was then called, and after the same suggestions had been made by counsel, Judge Wallace added another twenty years to the sentence already passed. All the air of bravado faded away from the prisoner as he was led back to his seat, and he shrunk into a corner and cringed.

John Smith, Wilson's partner, was then called. He had pleaded guilty and swaggered up to the bar confident in the fact that he would be lightly dealt with on that account. The same plea for sentence to a reform school was made in his behalf, and for the same reason it was denied, and then for the same reasons which had influenced him to give the full limit twice over to his companion, Judge Wallace sentenced Smith to twenty years imprisonment.

At this point Mrs. Dean's attorney waived any further examination, and Commissioner Heacock before the Grand Jury in \$10,000 bonds. This

pretty Grace Parlotta, and his tall form was bent in two that he might hear her last fond farewell errands. Manager Malone was not far away, and the old master was in evidence. Mr. Macdonald divided his attention between Maud Hobson and Decima Moore, while King Over looked anxiously up to the deck from the dock below.

The sailing of the Mariposa was delayed one sweet hour, but the time of parting came at last, the blast of the steamer's siren drowning a thunder explosion which fell from beneath Jack Casserly's shadowy mustache.

"Let go!" cried the superintendent of the dock, and at the gangplank, and every man took to himself and looked indignant. The Mariposa slid out into the stream, the girls and men of the troupe shouting like Indians. The dudes and others went down to the end of the dock and waved and cheered until the steamer was far away. The Mariposa went flying down the bay to make up her lost hour, and Captain Hayward has promised to give the girls a whole day at Honolulu, where they may learn some new steps from the hula-hula dances.

MORE INDICTMENTS EXPECTED

Against the Owners of Houses Rented
for Bad Purposes.

The Grand Jury was in session yesterday afternoon, but besides partially considering several cases which had been brought to its attention, nothing was done. It was expected that some further presentations would be made against the owners of houses which had been removed on these cases was postponed until Monday afternoon. It is thought that at least a dozen indictments will be filed.

A Grosbous, who was indicted several days ago for renting houses for immoral purposes, was arrested last night and afterward released on \$200 bonds.

SAD PLIGHT OF MRS. DEAN.

ACCUSED OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT
BILLS AND DESERTED
BY ALL.HER HEALTH IS BREAKING UP AND
SHE CANNOT RAISE ANY
MONEY.

Mrs. Lulu Dean, charged with passing counterfeit \$10 bills and wife of W. S. Dean, accused of counterfeiting, is in a sad plight. Her friends have forsaken her. She has been in jail for over a month, her health is breaking up and a long term in the penitentiary stares her in the face. United States District Attorney Foote and Secret Service Agent of the Treasury Harris are half inclined to think that she was the dupe of her husband and his confederates, but as she obstinately refuses to betray them the Federal officials are in a quandary what to do in the circumstances.

Mrs. Dean's case was called before United States Commissioner Heacock yesterday morning, and the fair defendant was represented by Attorney A. P. Van Duzer. She pleaded not guilty, and F. W. Seering, who keeps a fruit and poultry store at 470 Twelfth street, Oakland, was called as a witness. He testified that on February 2 last, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, Mrs. Dean bought a jar of jam from him. She tendered him \$10 in payment, and he gave her \$9 25 change.

He took the bill to the bank the following day, and they told him it was a counterfeit. He positively identified the prisoner as the woman who passed the counterfeit on him.

At this point Mrs. Dean's attorney waived any further examination, and Commissioner Heacock before the Grand Jury in \$10,000 bonds. This

was the only trial of the day.

The following are the officers for the coming year:

President, Henry Doscher; vice-president, D. B. Faktor; corresponding secretary, A. Ballo; treasurer, John Koster; trustee, George Mangels; A. Huber; shooting-masters, F. E. Schuster, J. Gekken; captain, John Bolts; first lieutenant, William Smith; third lieutenant, Henry H. Stelling; fourth lieutenant, Henry M. Wreden; sergeant, E. Ipsen; band-leader, Henry Prien; color-bearers, William Platt and M. Hoebe.

All the many teachers removed or deposed by the old board will be entitled to share Mr. Itself's victory. A number will go back into the department. Some of them have suits pending now, others have their cases in the hands of attorneys, and still others will come forward now. Among those dismissed who are suing the board are: Miss Kite Turner and Miss Baker.

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Those elected take office immediately upon qualification. Preparations are being made to have the May festival of two days duration conducted upon a more elaborate scale than has heretofore been attempted. A committee has been appointed to take charge of the affairs, and is now at work. The last Sunday and Monday will be selected as the days for the celebration.

Thomas Denigan and C. A. Spreckels have filed a suit in intervention in the action of the California Title Insurance and Trust Company against the San Francisco and San Leandro road, praying that the stock of the road be sold, and that they be allowed their share of the proceeds as represented by five \$1000 bonds owned by Denigan, and one \$1000 and two \$500 bonds owned by Spreckels.

The claim is made that the bonds which they supposed they had purchased in good faith have been given over to C. C. Butler to secure a loan of \$200,000.

Third Vice-President Stubbs of the Southern Pacific has written a reply to the letter of the fruit-growers, published several days ago.

The farmers in Western Michigan are coming to the conclusion that there is no money in trying to compete with the Argentine, Russian and India wheat-growers and are going into fruit-growing on a larger scale than ever.

ANOTHER VICTORY
FOR THE TEACHERS.

NEW TO-DAY-DRY GOODS.

FIRST SATURDAY OFFERING OF NEW SPRING GOODS!

Although our new Spring stock is characterized by WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES our practice of offering extra inducements to our Saturday patrons impels us to quote the following

SPECIALLY LOW PRICES TO-DAY!

MEN'S FURNISHINGS!

At 5 Cents.

250 dozen MEN'S FANCY BORDERED HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, large size, fast colors and neat designs, will be placed on sale at 5¢ each.

At 10 Cents.

5 cases MEN'S AND BOYS' 4-PLY LINEN COLLARS (our own special make), made up in the newest shapes, will be placed on sale at 10¢ each.

At 12½ Cents.

3 cases MEN'S AND BOYS' 4-PLY LINEN CUFFS (our own special make), newest shapes, will be placed on sale at 12½¢ pair.

At 15 Cents.

3 cases MEN'S FULL-FINISHED VICUNA MERINO SOCKS, with double-spliced heels and toes, special value, will be placed on sale at 15¢ pair.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT!

At 15 Cents a Pair.

125 dozen LADIES' BLACK MACO COTTON HOSE, spliced heels and toes, Hermendorf black, regular value 25¢ a pair.

At 25 Cents a Pair.

100 dozen LADIES' COTTON HOSE, high-spliced heels and toes, black and tan shades, guaranteed fast colors, regular value \$4 a dozen.

At 33½ Cents a Pair.

75 dozen LADIES' INGRAIN BLACK COTTON HOSE, white feet, high-spliced heels and toes, onyx dye, will be offered at 3 pairs for \$1.

At 25 Cents a Pair.

96 dozen MISSES' BLACK RIBBED COTTON HOSE, double knees, heels and toes, Hermendorf black, will be offered at 25¢ a pair, all sizes.

SET THE DATE FOR THE CONGRESS.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE STATE TO MEET IN THIS CITY ON MARCH 19.

LARGE GATHERING EXPECTED

A STRONG AND UNITED EFFORT TO REVIVE THE INDUSTRIES OF CALIFORNIA.

The manufacturers of the State will meet in convention at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in this city, on March 19. That was agreed upon at the meeting of the advisory committee yesterday, and sub-committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the delegates. There were a number of names added to the general

thoughts of young men lightly turn to love. When Governor Budd came down to the city some weeks ago to chip little chunks off the concrete piers at the foot of Market street and to incidentally look at the seawall north and south from a tugboat Dan Cole, who is a member of the Pacific Yacht Club, had an inspiration, and after the project had been completed turned the nose of the big across the bay and led the party up the hill to the clubhouse. He seated them in the general reception-room and went back in all the confidence of a mountaineer having 6 feet to his credit, together with vigorous chin whiskers, to tell the steward what was expected of him in the premises. Now this was entertaining Governors unawares. The steward, not having been apprised, was at that very time over in San Francisco negotiating for his Sunday supplies. His assistants were in a state of panic and cried "Mercy!"

But Dan Cole lifted up his whiskers and said there was no hurry. "You've gotta," he said, and turned on his heel and went round into the front part of the house to look for a gin fizz just by way of causing his guests to forget the flight of time while the culinary department was working out its problem, and they did it and did it well, for Dan had said that must.

"But when I came home and learned what had happened," said the steward, yesterday, "what I couldn't tell you how I felt. We boast of our cuisine here and are really always ready to meet emergencies, but that was a day that I had to be away. We have everything in fine shape here and the next time the Gov-

AN INNOVATION AT THE TEMPLE.

THE REV. DR. SPRAGUE OCCUPIES THE PULPIT AT SYNAGOGUE EMANU-EL.

SOME CLASSES OF ATHEISTS.

RABBI MAYER S. LEVY DISCUSSES THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY WOMAN.

A goodly audience greeted Rev. Leslie W. Sprague, pastor of the Second Unitarian Church, who occupied the pulpit of Temple Emmanuel-El last evening.

The reverend gentleman was introduced by Dr. Jacob Voorsanger in a few chosen words. The rabbi said that Mr. Sprague would base his address on "some classes and kinds of atheists and atheism."

Mr. Sprague then ascended the pulpit.

"When one stands in a sacred place like this" said he, "and when one thinks of the wealth, the beauty, the power, the inspiration that has come from the thought of God one realizes that corruption of this thought of God has meant the corruption of human life, the degradation of the thought of God, the degradation of all thoughts beautiful and pure."

Continuing, the reverend gentleman said it would be unbecoming on his part to make his address a sermon to a people who have always possessed a theism of the highest kind. He, therefore, proposed to make his remarks in the form of a lecture.

"The thought of God is the last great triumph of the human intellect. A feeling and love for God is the last great triumph of the human soul. Obedience to the will of God is the last great triumph of the human will. The central thought of God is the consummation of human life."

"Atheism can be explained by the word 'orthodoxy'; thus, as was once wittily said, 'Orthodoxy is my doxy and heterodoxy is your doxy,' but the world uses the word to signify a denial of the supreme spirit of the universe."

Mr. Sprague then proceeded to enumerate the various classes of atheists which exist. "There are who ask, 'Where is God?' This is the first question the child asks, and philosophy continually puts the same query."

"There is another atheism which recognizes God in nature, but in nothing else, and still another which limits the manifestation of God to one single revelation."

"We take a glance at the ideas of some people as to what God is. The Hindu says 'God is light.' The scientist, 'God is energy and power.' The spiritual thinker, 'God is love.' The sorcerer says 'God is compassionate.' But religion says 'God is,' satisfied that it can give no definition, loving, hoping, yearning, yet with reverence."

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NEW TO-DAY-DRY GOODS.

STYLISH OUTER GARMENTS

ONLY A FRACTION OF ORIGINAL COST!

The immense crowds that daily attend our Annual Opening Display of New Spring Dry Goods find an additional attraction in our Great Cloak Department, where we are clearing out the balance of our winter stock at a PRODIGIOUS SACRIFICE from original cost, as witness the following

Marvelous Bargains Offered To-day!

LADIES' JACKETS.

At \$1.95
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKETS, of diagonal twilled cloths, cheviots and beaver cloth, worth from \$10 to \$12.50. These are odd sizes and will be closed out at \$1.95 each.

At \$3.50.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKETS, of dark tan covert cloth, with and without braid trimmings; also plain Navy Blue Beaver Jackets, stylishly made; worth \$7.50, will be closed out at \$3.50 each.

At \$5.00.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED THREE-QUARTER JACKETS, of black twilled cheviot, full sleeves, large revers and bone buttons, worth \$10, will be closed out at \$5 each.

At \$7.50.

LADIES' BLACK CLOTH DOUBLE CAPES, with top cape trimmings with Baltic seal, worth \$12.50, will be closed out at \$7.50 each.

At \$7.50.

LADIES' DOUBLE CAPES of medium and dark shades of tan Kersey, also seal-brown Kersey with applique trimming, worth \$12.50, will be closed out at \$7.50 each.

LADIES' PLUSH CAPES.

At \$7.50.

LADIES' PLAIN MILITARY CAPES of seal plush, lined with silk, worth \$12.50, will be closed out at \$7.50 each.

At \$1.150.

LADIES' THREE-QUARTER MILITARY CAPES of seal plush, with black marten fur collar, also circular capes, with top cape trimmings with Baltic seal, lined throughout with silk, worth \$17.50, will be closed out at \$11.50 each.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS.

At \$1.50.

CHILDREN'S DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKETS, in tan, striped and mottled goods, with full sleeves, bone buttons, stylishly made, ranging in size from 4 to 14 years, worth \$3, will be closed out at \$1.50 each.

A WONDERFULLY POWERFUL NERVE-PRODUCING REMEDY—STOPPS ALL LOSSES.

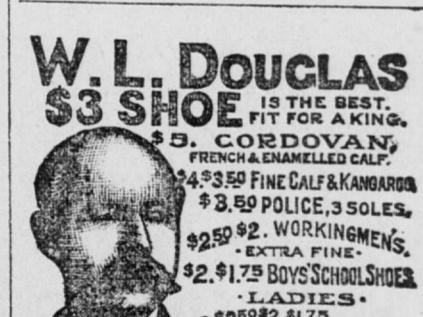
THE GREAT HU'DYAN.

COAL OIL

Best and Safest Oil Manufactured.



GIVE THIS OIL A TRIAL AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.



Over One Million People wear the

force, vitality, use

HUDYAN. If you would be

strong, vigorous and

powerful, discover

the most powerful

nerve-remedy in the

world. It is

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The wheelmen will have another big meeting in San Leandro to-morrow. There are a number of events on the slate which ought to afford a great day's amusement.

The Occidental Coursing Club will hold its annual race meeting to-morrow in Golden Gate Coursing Park.

A Deputy Fish Commissioner received a warm reception at Napa a few days ago.

The oarsmen are training hard in anticipation of a revival of the grand aquatic sport this summer.

The athletes of the Olympic Club will lubricate their nether limbs in a sprint race at the Olympic grounds to-morrow.

Sportsmen are very well pleased with the prospects of having free shooting on the marshes next year.

THE WHEELMEN.

Garden City Cyclers' Relay Team—News From All Parts of the State.

A good deal of talk was heard since the 25-mile road race was run last Sunday about what might have happened if things had been different. Some say that Ulrich should have set such a pace as to kill off Foster, but the latter's admirers say that was impossible—that no man can ride so fast as to leave Foster behind.

When the latter fell from his wheel Ulrich had the opportunity, had he wished it, and that he did not take advantage of the chance to increase his speed or he is too square a sportsman to take such an unfair advantage. Be that as it may, the fact remains that Foster remounted after his fall, and as his wheel was uninjured he soon caught up with the scratch men again and eventually won the race.

Considerable complaint was found with the handicapping in some instances, and justly so. When it is remembered that out of the thirty-nine original entrants ten refused to start, and of the remaining twenty-nine starters but sixteen finished the race, it will be seen that something was wrong. Some say that Handicapper Smyth is too busily engaged with his numerous business duties to enable him to give all the necessary time to the work. On the other hand, handicapping is always a very difficult matter early in the season and particularly in a long road race.

Of course the uppermost topic of conversation among wheelmen now is the great annual 100-mile relay race around the bay, to be run on April 7. The captains of the various clubs are now picking out their teams of ten men each. In most cases there are about half this number in each club who can be depended upon to ride at the necessary rate of speed, and the remainder are selected by ten-mile tryouts, several of which are to be held over the San Leandro course to-morrow.

The Garden City Cyclers of San Jose is the first club in the field with a complete team, which is already selected and now in training for the event. The men who will comprise it are: Edwards, Olsen, Smith, Jones, Delmas, Alexander, Jarman, Hubbard, Davis and Cushing. The club will not hold a try-out, although it was at first intended to do so, on the 17th inst. The men above named are some of the fastest riders in California, and the team that may defeat them will do it by a very small margin, and the men will know that they have been in training.

Captain Kitchen of the Acme Club of Oakland has not yet decided upon the personnel of his team, but it will, no doubt, be made up largely of the same men who rode for them last year.

The Olympic Club Wheelmen have six men selected to ride for them, Messrs. Foster, Long, Coulter, Haley, Castlemann and Chapman. They may add Leavitts or Simms, Coulter, Castlemann, Terrill, Foster, Olsen, Wells, Long, Davis, Delmas, Smith, Ulrich and Cushing.

The Bay City Wheelmen will show up this year, and have as a nucleus of their team Messrs. Wells, Ulrich, Lacey, H. F. Terrill, W. A. Terrill and Griffiths. As this club has more racing men than any other on the coast they will have little difficulty in selecting the others; but to give all a fair chance a ten-mile road race will be run to-morrow from Fruitvale to Haywards. The result of the match will aid Captain Dodge materially in determining of whom the remainder of the team shall consist.

On April 12 and 13 the Garden City Cyclers of San Jose will hold the greatest race-meet ever held upon the coast at their new one-third of a mile cement track, which is now finished. The features of the races will be a one-mile invitation event for class B riders and a ten-mile club race for class A. The latter race will take place the afternoon of the second day (Saturday), to accommodate visiting wheelmen who cannot come on the first day.

At this meet will occur the long-looked-for meeting between Edwards and Ziegler upon a good track. The other participants in the invitation race besides these two will be Bald, Macdonald, Harbottle, Terrill, Bates and Dieckmann, start from scratch a pretty race should result.

Captain Kitchen of the Acme Club of Oakland has called a ten-mile run for Saturday evening, April 14. The regular weekly meetings of the club will be held on Tuesday evenings hereafter instead of Thursday. Tomorrow the club will have a run to the Presidio, and a roadrace over the San Leandro course is contemplated for April 14.

The next regular meeting of the California Associated Cycling Clubs will be held at the rooms of the Olympic Club Wheelmen Saturday evening, April 14.

To-morrow the Reliance Club Wheelmen of Oakland will hold their postponed five-mile handicap race from Fruitvale to San Leandro. Captain Bates says there will be about twenty starters, and as Harbottle, Bates and Dieckmann start from scratch a pretty race should result.

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The Young Men's Christian Association Cyclers of this city are about to adopt a new uniform, samples of which were submitted at their meeting last Tuesday evening. They will not be represented in the relay, but their men will be prominent in the many track events of the year.

To-morrow the Olympic Club Wheelmen will have a five-mile handicap road race from Fruitvale to San Leandro, the start being at 12 o'clock noon. The regular meetings of the club will be held on Tuesday evenings hereafter instead of Thursday. Tomorrow the club will have a run to the Presidio, and a roadrace over the San Leandro course is contemplated for April 14.

The San Francisco Bicycle Track Association held a meeting at the rooms of the Imperial Field Club last Thursday evening, and delegates were present from the various clubs of this city. It was decided to hold a race meet at Central Park on charter election day, April 16, and a committee was appointed to prepare for the same, consisting of H. F. Wynne, C. C. C.; G. H. Stratton, O. C. W.; E. C. Douglas, I. C. C.; S. J. McKnight, Y. M. C. A., and F. H. Watters, Jr., B. C. W. The constitution and by-laws, prepared by the committee, were adopted.

Training has been suspended, but the members accepted. Training centers are to be held at Central Park, and the constitution and by-laws, prepared by the committee, were adopted.

Wallace L. Thompson of the Bay City Wheelmen, who made such a good showing in the class A races at the Pavilion last month, has just returned from a wheeling trip to San Jose. He says the roads to San Jose are very poor condition, and the mountain climb to Los Gatos, where the mountain climb begins, in the mountains the roads are

The next meeting will be held Thursday, March 28, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association Cycling Club.

Casey Castelman and Tom McAlister, long distance wheelmen, are considering terms for another race, which will probably be run during the coming month, as the boys can get in condition in so short a time.

COURSES.

Occidental Club's Annual Meeting—The Great Waterloo Event.

Twenty-five or thirty of the members of the new Occidental Coursing Club met at Minerva Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets, Thursday evening last, to make nominations for their first coursing event of the season, which comes off to-morrow in Kerrigan's Golden Gate coursing park.

None but members of the club can nominate or run a dog at the meeting. This is now the only organized coursing club in this State. Henry Hull, one of the most popular of the leshamen, is its president; J. Perigo, one of the oldest, and it may be said one of the most ardent enthusiasts of the leash, is vice-president; P. Carney is the treasurer, and George Watson of 1627 Turk street is its efficient secretary. Great interest is felt by all the members in the success of the club, and as a result every thing moves along smoothly.

Twenty dogs were entered for to-morrow, and the names of the dogs are as follows:

J. H. Perigo's Longfellow vs. P. Carney's Mission Boy; J. Doan's Castaway vs. D. D. Roach's Gold King; J. Hurley's Jimmy Rex vs. D. Curtin's Dolly Varden; A. Merrill's Faster and Faster vs. P. Reilly's Rambler; G. Watson's Rustic Maid vs. J. Tracy's Terrible Swede; V. Perry's Coonasse vs. A. Merrill's Butcher Boy; J. Tracy's Sandow vs. H. Hull's PDS; J. H. Perigo's W. Lassie vs. H. Hull's John MacLaren; Mrs. Watson's Lady Clark vs. J. McCorckle's Little Rose.

Field officers—Judge, John Grace; slipper, James Wren; slip; steward, J. Perigo; flag steward, A. Merrill; and Thomas E. Powers.

Pizes—First \$40, second \$30, third \$20, fourth and fifth \$10 each.

Coursing will commence at 11:30 a. m.

Next Sunday (St. Patrick's day) there will be a big meeting at Ocean View park, nominations for which will be made Friday night next at Pythian Hall. The entry money for each dog will be \$10, and most if not all of the dogs of the State will be present.

Now Tuesday evening the Liberty Cylers Club will hold its first ladies' night. The affair takes place at the clubrooms, corner of Mission and Erie streets, and should prove very enjoyable.

Interest in wheeling has again been revived in Petaluma, and a club is now in existence there with a membership of over 100. Before long the Bay City Wheelmen will make their regular annual pilgrimage in that direction, and while there will be the guests of the Petaluma Wheelmen.

The first of the California Cycling Club's ten-mile try-outs, to select their relay riders, will take place to-morrow over the course from Fruitvale to Haywards, the start being at 9:30 a. m. from High street, Fruitvale. A club run to witness the race, composed of those riders who will not participate, will go over on the 8 a. m. boat.

The second try-out will be held a week from to-morrow.

Sixty-four rabbits were shot on the Vineyard Valley Wheelmen's course to-morrow.

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AN OAKLANDER'S SERIOUS CHARGE.

SAYS LEITCH PAID MAUTALEN FOR THE NOMINATION FOR CORONER.

THE GOODS NOT DELIVERED.

A LAWSUIT AND POLITICAL SCANDAL CERTAIN TO BE THE OUT-COME.

Undertake Newcom W. Leitch says of Charles Mautalen, chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Alameda County: "He is a smooth man—a very smooth man." Beyond this the undertaker who wanted to be Coroner will vouchsafe little information, but the story has leaked out from other sources, and when it is all told it will be a sensation.

In brief, it is to the effect that Leitch paid Mautalen \$665 in good hard gold for a nomination which was given to some one.

Judge Allen flushed a little at the attorney's remarks, but he reserved his decision.

Railroad Secrets Coming Out.

When the trial of G. H. Kellogg, railroad detective, comes up in the Police Court, a week from to-day, it is thought that there will be many things told that the railroad company would rather have left unsealed.

Kellogg is charged with threatening the life of Baby O'Connell, and both sides have summoned a host of witnesses. Many railroad men are bitter against Kellogg, among others being J. E. Sexton, who was recently tried for a charge of forgery.

Kellogg's place at the mole is now filled by ex-Deputy United States Marshal Mahoney.

The Department Swamped.

An interesting meeting was held at the Presbyterian church yesterday in the interest of child culture. Papers were read by Mrs. I. N. Chapman and Mrs. P. T. Dickinson. A plan of organization was presented by Mrs. Jamison and thirty-five signatures were obtained.

Counter Charges.

The trial of the counter charge of Mrs. K. Yates of 1815 Polk avenue against Mrs. Robert Harvey, for disturbing her peace, will be tried before Justice Swasey to-day. Sixteen witnesses of the neighborhood have been subpoenaed.

Judgment by Default.

In the foreclosure suit of S. M. Babbit against J. L. Scotchler and Louis Gottschall, judgment was given to plaintiff yesterday by default.

The suit was brought on a note of Louis Gottschall to George C. Edwards and assigned to plaintiff. The note was for \$14,500, secured by property situated in Berkeley.

Notes.

The second game of the California Amateur Baseball Association will be played on the university campus this afternoon, the contest being between the Reliance Club team and the U. C. boys.

Secretary Kaufman of the Board of Public Works will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for the second time the old Lafayette school building this afternoon. The price offered at the first sale was not satisfactory.

There will be a meeting of the Y. M. C. Association at 6:30 o'clock Saturday evening at Y. M. C. Hall for the purpose of electing officers.

The prisoners at the County Jail received a visit from Rev. Dr. R. F. Coyle yesterday. The men behind the bars said that this was the second visit from a clergymen since August last, but the Salvation Army made Sunday visits.

The condemnation suit of the State of California vs. A. M. Stiles has been concluded under the name of the suit on account of the illness of Superior Judge Ellsworth.

The big ferryboat Solano, now at Long wharf, will be put on the ways to-day at high tide. The Solano was built in the West Oakland shipyards on the ways on which she will be placed to-day.

J. Reyes, a dairyman who has a dairy in the typhoon-heat belt, was up in Police Court yesterday charged with adulterating his milk with water.

William H. Heaps and wife have petitioned the court for permission to adopt an abandoned child left at their door by unknown parties several years ago.

Walter Romonde, an American Indian, was sentenced to one year in the County Jail by Judge Ogdern for assault with a deadly weapon committed November 17.

The First Presbyterian Church of Hayward, taking his own words, refers to matters prior to the convention at Haywards, and hence could not have anything to do with my conduct as chairman of the Republican Central Committee, as I was named for that position after the convention in place of Charles Spear, who was nominated for Rec. at that time. Mr. Leitch's language, according to published interview, is contradictory for he says that he attributed the sums stated for paying the expenses of men employed by the committee, which he knows is untrue. So far as my experience goes, the committee did not employ any men before the primary.

"The candidates individually make their fight at the primaries and the committee does not take charge of the campaign until after the nomination is made and the committee is general a week or so after the convention. The convention taken by the old committee was to call the primaries and provide for the publication of the call."

In speaking of the money Leitch said he paid him, Mautalen said.

"He never paid me any such amounts. Some months prior to the campaign he sent for me to make his fight for Coroner. I said that I did not want to do it, as I had made considerable financial sacrifice by giving up my time and money before the primaries and for the publication of the call."

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"I finally consented to see what could be done, and I did the best I could at the primaries, but found that he would not be in it, and went to him Sunday before the convention and told him that he could not make it to go before the convention. The committee could not be made to give him the nomination. He thought that they could and went ahead with the result that he was defeated for the nomination.

"As for expenses incurred by Mr. Leitch, they were at his own solicitation and request. What I said between us is a matter of confidence and no one concerned which I do not propose to go into in the public prints. If Mr. Leitch wants to court publicity in the matter he can do so."

The statement created in political circles by Leitch's charges has been such that there may be an overhauling of the books. Prominent Republicans are asking who Mautalen is. No one seems to know him very well and the anti-railroad wing of the party will hunt him at for making Stephen Gage chairman of the meeting that Congressman Hibborn refused to address.

It is said an effort will be made to have the county central committee look up the history and antecedents of the chairman to find out whether he is just the person for so important a post.

A Pair of Slaves.

The members of the Peralta Fire Company are arranging a grand anniversary entertainment. The date has not yet been set.

ALAMEDA.

The Good Government Club Convention demonstrated the fairness of the plan adopted to secure an expression of the voters as to who should represent them in municipal control. Much interest was taken in the convention, and a better arranged or more carefully conducted affair was never held in this city.

All the nominees are representative citizens who have long been identified with public improvements, Joseph F. Forde, president of the Board of City Trustees, was nominated and received the highest vote cast for members of the board. Mrs.

Fire Company's Anniversary.

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Will End His Life in Prison.

Peter Schmidt, a middle-aged German, arrived from Sutter County yesterday in charge of Sheriff T. L. Smith. The prisoner is en route to San Francisco, where he is to serve out the sentence to-day. He was allowed to go on a promise to refrain from the use of the deadly drug.

Charles Marcellus, the young Oakland High School student whose life has been wrecked by his passion for morphine and opium, was examined by the Insanity Commissioners to-day with a view to sending him to the asylum for treatment to see if the habit could not be cured.

The young man made a eloquent plea not to be sent to the asylum, but was sure that if taken there the appetite would grow on him. He promised that if released he would enlist in the service of Japan and was discharged.

The Order of the Bear was founded in 1886 in the State of Anhalt.

Will End His Life in Prison.

Robert R. Reid, a barber who has been working in a shop on Sixth street, was examined as to his sanity by Judge Odens yesterday. It was proven that the young man's mental condition was all owing to his fondness for opium, and that when he was under the influence of the drug he was all right. He was allowed to go on a promise to refrain from the use of the deadly drug.

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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SUMMARY OF THE MARKETS.

Silver unchanged.
Wheat futures easy.
Barley very dull.
Oats 2½¢ higher.
Corn and Rice quiet.

Hay weak.
Beans unchanged.
Barley steady.

Rice sells actively.

Canned Fruits sell freely.

Raisins cheap and slow.

Dried Fruit fairly active, but easy.

Beef firm. Mutton steady. Pork weak.

Hops neglected.

Hides, leather and Wool dull.

Provisions unchanged.

Apples in reduced supply.

Oranges, Lemons and Limes firm.

Large arrivals of Potatoes.

Onions steady.

Butter of again.

Cheese in good supply.

Chick Eggs being bought up.

Potato higher and scarce.

Giant onions.

Honey very slow.

WEATHER BUREAU REPORT.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEAVER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, March 8, 5 p.m.—The pressure is highest over Southern California, with a high pressure area extending from the Gulf northward through the interior of California into Oregon. This troublous depression has deepened somewhat since yesterday, and the influence of air from the sea has caused general cloudiness along the entire coast. Prevailing winds are from the west, with scattered light showers, especially in the elevated sections of the southern portion of the State. Following are seasonal rainfall's this season as compared with the last season: Eureka 32.40; last season 44.23; Red Bluff 24.29; last season 18.23; Sacramento 21.54; last season 15.83; San Francisco 18.20; last season 17.50; San Jose 16.30; last season 6.13; Los Angeles 11.49; last season 6.39; San Diego 9.36; last season 3.92; Yuma 2.67; last season 2.16; Phoenix 1.60.

San Francisco 5.00. Maximum temperature today, 53 deg; minimum, 48 deg; mean, 50 deg.

Forecast made at San Francisco for the thirty hours to come.

For Northern California—Fair, but generally cloudy in the western portion to-night and Saturday noon; northward stationary pressure, except probably in the San Joaquin Valley; brisk westerly winds along the coast, diminishing in force Saturday forenoon.

For Southern California—Fair, but cloudy and occasional light showers to-night or Saturday morning in the elevated sections; nearly stationary temperature, except slightly cool in the coastal regions, fresh westerly wind for Nevada—Fair; nearly stationary temperature, for Utah—Fair; nearly stationary temperature, for Colorado—Fair; nearly stationary temperature, except slightly cooler in the extreme southwest portion.

For San Francisco and vicinity—Fair, but cloudy to-night and Saturday forenoon; nearly stationary temperature; brisk westerly winds.

W. H. HAMMOND, Forecast Official.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Stocks Closed Heavy and Dealings in Bonds Were Light.

New York, March 8.—The announcements were made to-day that the market is to be closed to the public on Saturday, the 10th, and the first of these came from the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific, and was to the effect that the committee had disbanded, and that all securities deposited with it would be returned to their owners. This action is taken in accordance with the agreement entered into for the deposit of securities, which provided that in case a permanent plan of organization had not been agreed upon by the committee by March 4 the committee should cease to exist.

The date was fixed as that for the adjournment of Congress, for the reason that the failure of that body to act on the matter would be a positive bar to the formation of an organization plan. Congress failed to pass a bill to that effect, and the committee was compelled to carry out the agreement between the committee and the depositing security-holders.

The committee will not formally disband until it has arranged the currency of its securities, and its functions are dissolved. There was no movement in Union Pacific stock to day, the only sale being of 100 shares at a decline of 4¢ per cent from the preceding price.

The second notable announcement was in the shape of a joint circular issued by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and the Bankers Trust Co., New York, to the effect that over 90 per cent of the bonds of the Erie Railroad deposited with them had ascertained to be valid, and that they would be paid on December 10, 1894, and that they would act on the authorization thus given.

It is generally agreed that these would proceed at once, and that a stock assessment, variously estimated at from \$50 to \$100 a share, will be levied. The shares fell off on the stock market to-day, but the price was still at the cent for the preferred. Sugar was again the star performer of the stock market, although the transactions were one-third less than yesterday.

Stocks opened steady, and were up to 100¢.

Gold was steady, and the market was up to 100¢.

Stocks were up to 100¢.

BEGGARS MUST KEEP OFF THE STREETS.

MAYOR SUTRO SAYS THEY
SHOULD BE TAKEN CARE
OF AT ONCE.

THEY ARE VIOLATORS OF LAW, BUT
THE POLICE HAVE GROWN
TIRED.

THE ALMSHOUSE IS CROWDED.

THE LAW DEMANDS LICENSES, BUT
LICENSES HAVE NOT BEEN
SECURED.

THE LAW IS STRONG AND CLEAR.

Mayor Sutro and Chief Crowley Know That It Is Their Duty to Suppress Mendicancy.

Section 29 of the general orders of the Board of Supervisors, entitled "To prohibit street-begging and to restrain certain persons from appearing in streets and public places, reads" as follows:

No person shall, either directly or indirectly, whether by look, word, sign or deed practice begging or mendicancy in or on any of the streets, highways or thoroughfares of the city and county of San Francisco, nor in any public place.

On the conviction of any person for practicing mendicancy or begging, if it shall appear that such person is without means of support and infirm and physically unable to earn a support and livelihood, or is, for any cause, a proper person to be maintained at the Almshouse, such person may be committed to the Almshouse.

Any person who is diseased, maimed, mutilated or in any way deformed, so as to be an unsightly or disgusting object, or an improper person to be allowed in or on the streets, highways, thoroughfares or public places in this city and county, shall not therein or theron expose himself or herself to public view.

On the conviction of any person for a violation of any of the provisions of the next preceding clause of this section, if it shall seem proper and just, the fine and imprisonment provided for may be omitted and such person sent to the Almshouse.

It is hereby made the duty of the police officers to arrest any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section.

Pity for the unfortunate beggars of the streets is well enough in its way, but it ought to take a practical turn to the advantage of the unfortunate and for the relief of those who have to daily traverse our thoroughfares. There is in the city a feeling that the beggars ought to be kept in the asylums and other retreats furnished by the taxpayers and the charitably disposed people of this community. Mayor Sutro is strong in this opinion.

The regular beggars have settled abiding places and it was possible to secure their pictures for publication. There is a migratory horde of beggars, however, that swarms about the busy part of the city after sundown that can be caught only on the fly by reporters or sketch artists.

The most persisting and menacing men-dicant which the police tolerate and the citizenry to shun is the common "striker"—



Annie Barry.
[Sketched by a "Call" artist.]

the fellow who pushes his noxious presence literally into the face of the passer, and inflicts a woeful plaint, redolent with the odors of stale beer, upon the reluctant citizen, who is all the time struggling to escape.

This beggar has no mechanical methods, no auxiliaries such as a bunch of cheap pencils, or hand-organ, or a "blind" label. He never was blown up in the mines, run over by railroad cars, nor became the father of nine children, all depending upon him for support. He is only, nineteen times out of twenty, a vacant-loafer, a corner-groggy bummer, a county-farm runaway, an ex-convict, a worthless ranch-hand, a stowaway from some coasting vessel, or a deserter from the Government service, and even in the twentieth time, there exists much doubt as to his worth as an object of street charity.

A great city is a magnet and draws all manner of men unto it. The industrious come, gain employment, or go. The idle and vicious ones stay, and among the careless well-to-do metropolitans practice their profession of mean, whining, cringing mendicancy. The street "strikers," those fellows who dart across the pavement and hover over their victim with their "Mister, will you kindly give me a little assistance?" petition, run together in twos or fours or in larger squads. They live downtown in the cheap restaurants and lodging-houses and the fair income from their calling permits them to enjoy the best to be had in the low-grade saloon. They make a life business of beggary and work industriously at that vocation. When the professional "striker" starts in to "work" a street he moves with a determination to "let no man, guilty or innocent, escape."

A remunerative time for labor is about 6 o'clock in the evening, when people are going home and are either in too great a hurry to stop and parley or in too good a humor to refuse the dime or nickel asked for. A golden opportunity for the enterprising bummer is presented when he sees a gentleman escorting a lady along the sidewalk.

Not long ago a healthy specimen of this class entered the rooms of a physician near the old City Hall and pleaded for a dime, as he said he was starving. He knew that his plea if at all successful would bring him money, hence the starvation

clause. He could not be shut off or silenced, and got a dime to get the food. He was watched, and seen to meet a chum at the nearest corner, to whom he lied when asked to divide. The other fellow disbelieved him, and they quarreled until a policeman moved them on. The chum then tried his hand and got a nickel. When he met his partner he lied in turn, and insisted that his attempt had been fruitless. They soon met two more street-strikers, and in the conference all entered a general denial of having picked up anything, proving that among this fraternity there is not even that honor that is supposed to exist among thieves.

An old soldier used to work the liberal and patriotic with the apparently frank excuse that he was on the verge of Jimjams and wanted a drink to drive away the threatening phantoms. An ex-railroad man used to "work" the streets with a nickel in his hand. He had

the sentiment generally expressed by

Juries will not convict any of them. But notwithstanding these facts, efforts should be made to enforce the law and clear the streets of these eyesores.

"That's the best way to gain the desired result would be to arrest all of these beggars under the vagrancy law and apply the penalty in as humane a manner as possible. I think the Superintendent of Streets has authority to remove these people, if he felt so disposed. I know cases where ladies have been frightened by being suddenly confronted by badly deformed street beggars, and these have been serious and most deplorable."

District Attorney Barnes is of the opinion that the deformed and crippled street beggars in this city constitute a public

nuisance that ought to be speedily abated. He said:

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Major Sutro is decidedly of the opinion that the maimed, the half and blind mendicants who haunt the streets of San Francisco and make people wretched with their apparent misery should be removed from the public thoroughfares and placed in institutions where they will obtain food, clothing and proper care.

"They are a nuisance and a constant violation of the law," said Mr. Sutro yesterday. "I say, by all fair means they should be suppressed. These crippled and blind beggars are unfortunate to be sure, but that is no reason why other people, particularly those of a sensitive nature, should be made wretched by these sights at all the principal street corners. If this city is a civilized community provision should be made for these unfortunate so that they can be taken out of sight and cared for."

"At the present time I don't see that can be done with them. The Almshouse is full, and besides most of these street beggars do not want to go there. They make money and prefer to lead their present mode of life."

"Now, as to the Almshouse," the Mayor continued, "that needs a thorough overhauling. There are many persons in it who ought to be out, and there are many out who ought to be in. If those who have no business there were taken out there would be room for the blind, crippled and deformed creatures who haunt the streets."

The city ought to make provision for all disabled and incurable persons who have no means of support. There should be a home for indigent consumptives.

It was only yesterday that a poor woman came to me with her 16-year-old daughter, who is slowly dying of the disease. She begged me to have her daughter sent to the City and County Hospital; I tried to do it, requested, but the hospital authorities would not receive her. Next I tried the Home for Incurable Children, but with no better result.

"As regards the street beggars and blind street musicians, I shall call the attention of the Chief of Police to the matter, and will request him to have the law enforced. The nuisance should be stopped."

In addition to the Supervisors' order relating to begging on the streets, as laid down, there is another order on police licenses which applies directly to the blind and other mendicant street musicians who play any kind of musical instruments on the streets, with a view to securing a license. This is order 15, section 21, of the Supervisors' orders of 1889. It provides that every blind or otherwise disabled person who desires to play any musical instrument on the street shall first procure a permit from the Mayor, and shall then present the permit to the License Collector and pay to him \$1 for each three months, in advance, whenever a license shall be issued. Violation of this order constitutes a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

License Collector Lees, when questioned on the subject yesterday, said:

"None of these persons mentioned in the 'Call' have licenses and therefore are constantly violating the law and are liable of course, but how to do it is the vexing question. The License Collector and his deputies have authority to make arrests, and so have all police officers. Several arrests have been made in the past, and where a complaint for non-payment of license was submitted to a Judge of the Police Court, conviction almost invariably followed. But those people are pretty cunning. They know how to enlist sympathy and generally demand a jury trial. Well, and that

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"That's the best way to gain the desired result would be to arrest all of these beggars under the vagrancy law and apply the penalty in as humane a manner as possible. I think the Superintendent of Streets has authority to remove these people, if he felt so disposed. I know cases where ladies have been frightened by being suddenly confronted by badly deformed street beggars, and these have been serious and most deplorable."

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